

Library of Congress
COPIES RECEIVED
JAN 7 1901
Copyright entry
52019
SECOND COPY
Delivered to
MEDICAL DIVISION
JAN 7

COLLIER'S

WEEKLY JOURNAL of CURRENT EVENTS

COPYRIGHT 1901 BY P. F. COLLIER & SON ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

VOL TWENTY-SIX NO 14

NEW YORK JANUARY 5 1901

PRICE TEN CENTS



JOHN HAY

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IN SESSION IN WASHINGTON DURING THE DISCUSSION OF THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE CANAL TREATY—[See page 8]

COPYRIGHT 1900 BY WILBERT MELVILLE



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE



COLLIER'S WEEKLY

EDITORIAL PAGE

P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS

EDITORIAL and GENERAL OFFICES 521-547 West Thirteenth Street 518-524 West Fourteenth Street NEW YORK CITY



VOLUME TWENTY-SIX
NUMBER FOURTEEN

NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1901

TEN CENTS A COPY
\$5.20 PER YEAR

HOW GOVERNMENTS LEND MONEY IN AUSTRALASIA

WE ARE ALL OF US familiar with the appearance of governments in the capacity of borrowers of money, but few persons are aware that within the last six years, no less than five Australasian colonies have undertaken the opposite function; namely, that of lending money to farmers who can furnish security. The colonies to which we refer are New Zealand, West Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales; we name them in the order in which the interesting experiments were made. We may take by way of example the New Zealand act, which was the first law on the subject, and under which, up to March, 1900, nearly \$15,000,000 had been lent. The money is advanced on first mortgage on land used for farming, dairying or market gardening. No urban and suburban land used for building or manufacturing may be taken as security, neither is any lending done on personal property. The essence of the transaction is that the New Zealand Government is able to borrow funds in England at a low rate of interest, and can lend them to colonists at a figure somewhat higher, but far below the rate of eight to ten per cent which mortgagors on landed property were formerly obliged to pay. The advances made by the government are of two kinds, fixed loans and instalment loans. The former are for fixed periods, not exceeding ten years, and do not differ much from ordinary private mortgages at five per cent. Only about \$500,000 have been lent in this way. The more characteristic feature of the New Zealand act is the system of instalment loans under which upward of \$10,000,000 have been advanced. This system not only enables the farmer to borrow, but provides the machinery for extricating him from his indebtedness. Under the instalment plan the borrower pays only five per cent interest; but his yearly payment is actually at the rate of six per cent, one per cent of which goes to a sinking fund to repay the principal. Thus seventy-three half-yearly payments discharge the debt in thirty-six and a half years. The government loan office is attractive to the small mortgagor, not only by reason of the low rate of interest, but also because of the low fees charged for inspecting and valuing property offered as security. Only \$2.50 is charged to the applicant for \$500 or less, and but \$5 where the sum asked for does not exceed \$1,250; \$7.50 between \$1,250 and \$2,500, and \$10 for anything up to the maximum amount of \$15,000. The legal fees on mortgaging and releasing are just as small. The humblest class of borrower, he whose loan does not exceed \$2,500, gets off with the payment of about \$6. For this sum his mortgage is prepared and perused, his title searched, and all registration work done. Should the loan be above \$2,500, but not above \$5,000, an additional \$5 is charged, and on sums between \$5,000 and \$15,000, the total cost comes to about \$19. When the mortgage is released, the fee in all cases is but \$1.25. We should here state that fixed loans contracted under the New Zealand act must never exceed half the estimated value of the property to be mortgaged. In the case of instalment loans, the advance may be equal to three-fifths of the value of the security if it be a freehold, and to half the value of the lessee's interest where the security is leasehold. What safeguard is there against overvaluation? The Board, which alone can authorize a loan, relies, not only on the report of its own valuers, but on the independent valuations made by the Government Land Tax Department, the valuations of which, made as they are for taxing purposes, have been scrutinized, challenged, wrangled over and reduced. To show that the system works well, we need only say that on March 31, 1900, the Government Loan Office was able to report that no securities had been thrown back on its hands. Here, then, is one of the demands put forward by Kansas Populists actually and successfully carried out.

SECRETARY GAGE ON AMERICAN FINANCE

THE REMARKS on American finance lately made at a dinner in New York City by Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, have, no doubt, been widely circulated, but to us they seem to merit even more careful attention than they have as yet received. They deserve, indeed, to be deeply pondered. Especially should what he said about the "greenback" be heeded. He pointed out that we now have, either in circulation among the people, or retained as a reserve fund in the banks, not less than \$346,000,000 in government notes or so-called greenbacks. These constitute an enormous public debt payable on demand. This is by no means the whole of our public indebtedness payable in that summary way. We also have, or soon will have, about \$600,000,000 in silver or silver certificates, whose parity with gold at the artificial ratio of 16 to 1 the government is under obligation to uphold. The

ultimate effect of this latter obligation, whenever the government is called upon to make it good, will, of course, be the difference between the commercial value of the white metal and the face value under which it circulates with the government guarantee. At the present moment the difference is not far from \$300,000,000, and there is no reason to suppose that it will be lessened. Is it not, asks Mr. Gage, the duty of a far-sighted Administration to diminish the amount of these outstanding notes and certificates which at any hour it may be called upon to pay, and which, certainly, it could not pay without borrowing a great deal of money. But, it may be said, those government notes and certificates are indispensable in order to supply the people's need of a circulating medium. It would be fatal to commerce and industry to withdraw a considerable fraction of them unless a substitute were forthcoming. How is such a substitute to be provided? Mr. Gage would furnish it by increasing the power of national banks to extend credit to their customers by issuing to a customer their own notes payable on demand. At present, banks are only authorized to issue their notes to an amount bearing a fixed relation to the quantity of national bonds purchased by them and deposited in the United States Treasury. It is obvious that, under this system, the amount of notes which a given bank will desire to issue will be controlled as to volume by the current price of interest-bearing United States bonds in Wall Street. That is to say, there will be a tendency to contract the issues of banknotes at the very time when active business most requires an expansion of the circulating medium. On the other hand, when the occurrence of an industrial crisis has lowered the price of interest-bearing United States bonds, a bank will be willing enough to enlarge its output of banknotes, which then, however, will not be needed, owing to the temporary collapse of industrial activity. As things are, our industrial and commercial life has been brought into a too dangerous dependency upon our public finances. It is Mr. Gage's conviction that this marriage between two things which God did not join together ought to be put asunder; not, indeed, by any hasty or violent divorce, but with a due heed to established interests. Mr. Gage advocates a new law permitting national banks to issue banknotes based on their assets, instead of, as now, on deposits of United States bonds. He quoted with approval the policy of a South American republic which allows a given bank to issue notes to circulate as money, limited in amount only by their relation to its capital, and by the percentage of specie which it is required to carry against note issues. In the republic in question a deposit of government bonds is not exacted, for the reason that it would tie up bank capital which is indispensable for the uses of industry and trade. The Secretary of the Treasury showed that, for thirty-six years, our business community has been deprived of the use of a credit currency, which would have been forthcoming had a bank's issue of notes been based upon its assets. He deemed it impossible to measure the economic loss which we have thus sustained in dollars, but certain he was that the borrowing class has thus paid a larger rate of interest as a consequence, and will continue to do so while the system lasts. As regards the check which could be imposed upon a possible overestimate of assets and consequent overissue of banknotes, Mr. Gage dwelt, among other things, upon the advantages of bank federation in clearing houses, and suggested a national clearing house. We add that, with respect to trusts, the Secretary of the Treasury did not deny that the consolidations of capital and the centralization of industries excite new and serious inquiry as to the effects they may produce. Are they, he asked, the natural and healthful unfoldings of a true economic movement? Will they bear beneficial fruits which will find an equitable distribution through the whole body politic, or will they prove to be engines of power, by the aid of which the few can exploit the many? Mr. Gage's own faith is strong, he said, in the first direction; nevertheless, he recognized that, in the modern phenomenon of trusts, two dangers are apparent. One is that, through prejudice and ignorance, we may block the path of natural economic progress. The other is that the gigantic force amassed in these great organizations may be used for oppression and robbery.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND UPON DEMOCRATIC DUTY

AN INTERESTING political incident is the publication of an article on the plight of Democracy and its remedy by ex-President Cleveland. There was a time when we should have described such an utterance as not only interesting but important. Even now Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly possesses a good deal of influence over some of those so-called Gold Democrats who in 1896 and again in 1900 voted for the Republican nominee. We say some, not

all, because not a few Gold Democrats hold Mr. Cleveland personally responsible for the wide departure made at Chicago four years ago from the traditional Democratic lines. They say that, had he announced early in 1896 that, under no circumstances, would he accept a fourth nomination for the Presidency, the conservative members of the party would have been able to agree upon a candidate, and to control the National Convention. As it was, his persistent silence was, naturally, interpreted to mean a desire to secure the nomination; consequently, the conservative Democrats were disorganized, and unable to oppose a united front to the radical element, which became personified in Mr. Bryan. It is, therefore, with some bitterness that many Gold Democrats who believe that, but for Mr. Cleveland, they would not have been driven to desert their former comrades in two campaigns, behold him now putting himself forward as a political physician and redintegrator of a disrupted party. They think that he ought to remain permanently in the background, content with the obscurity to which James Buchanan was consigned. After all, however, the view taken of Mr. Cleveland's reappearance in politics by a resentful part of the Gold Democrats is of very much less moment than the spirit in which his advice is likely to be received by the many millions of voters who have twice upheld Mr. Bryan's nomination. Before the great mass of electors who have given Mr. Bryan many hundreds of thousands of votes more than Mr. Cleveland ever secured will be disposed to accept the latter in the capacity of mentor, they will, doubtless, require him to declare whether in 1896, and again in 1900, he supported the Democratic candidate. He certainly did not utter a word in his behalf by voice or pen; did he even contribute a silent vote to the standard-bearer of a party which had thrice honored him with a nomination? If the answer shall be in the negative, it is difficult to perceive what status Mr. Cleveland occupies with reference to the Democracy as at present constituted, beyond that of an American citizen who has twice deliberately placed himself outside of its ranks. As a political philosopher whose disciples have mostly vanished, or as a prophet crying in the wilderness, his suggestions and warnings may be listened to with curiosity, but scarcely with deference, much less with a resolve to heed them. When we turn from the unpropitious circumstances under which Mr. Cleveland issued his *pronunciamiento* to the substance of the document, we find nothing definite except an intimation that it would have been better in 1896 to intrust the Democratic standard to himself than to place it in "unfamiliar hands," and the further assertion that "a manly renunciation" is the duty of the hour, by which is meant, we presume, that Mr. Bryan ought forthwith to withdraw from competition for the next Democratic nomination. Mr. Cleveland himself seems to recognize that he stands entirely outside of the Democratic organization, for he appeals from the engineers of the party machine to the great body of Democratic voters. "Give the rank and file a chance," he says, but he does not explain how this injunction could be carried out. Does he mean that those who were loyal to the party candidate in 1896 and 1900 should now follow his example and, becoming deserters, form an organization of their own, comprising National, State and County Committees, create other committees which should dispute with the present possessors the right to employ the party emblem and the party standard? In the eyes of faithful Democrats, such a remedy would be worse than the disease. They do not believe that success four years hence will be promoted by splitting the party in twain. It is, at the same time, unquestionably true that at least three million, and probably four million, electors voted for Mr. Bryan last November who regarded the specific reaffirmation of the Silver plank in the platform framed at Kansas City as inexpedient. Their opinions on this point are almost certain to shape the action of the next Democratic National Convention. The Silver issue will be quietly shelved, but this will be effected through the regular Democratic machinery, which, in every other respect, will be wielded so as to meet Mr. Bryan's personal wishes and convictions. Mr. Bryan will not be called upon to recant any of his own ideas, but, if he is invited to become for a third time the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency, he will be expected to stand upon the platform as framed by the representatives of the party. What will be the issues on which the next quadrennial contest is to turn no man at this hour can predict. Should the United States Supreme Court decide that the Constitution follows the flag, the issue of Imperialism will be, of course, eliminated from the canvass. Should, on the other hand, our supreme Federal tribunal hold that Congress has the power to legislate untrammelled by constitutional restrictions for dependencies acquired by conquest or purchase, then, unquestionably, a great movement will be started for a constitutional amendment explicitly depriving Congress of any such dangerous power.



"A WEAPON OF DEFENCE . . . IN ADDITION TO A COMMON AND INDISPENSABLE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT"

THE UNITED STATES PATENT SYSTEM AND INVENTIVE HUMORISTS

By C. H. DUELL, Commissioner of Patents

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON in his first annual address to Congress in 1790 said: "I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home."

Pursuant to that suggestion and in conformity with the Constitution, which authorized legislation "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries," Congress that very year enacted the statute which inaugurated our Patent System. At various times since, Congress by appropriate legislation has modified and improved the system until to-day, as has been well said, "it is generally recognized by the most profound students of our institutions, both at home and abroad, that no one thing has contributed more to the pre-eminence of this country in the industrial arts and in manufactures than the encouragement given by our Constitution and laws to inventors and to investors in patent property."

There is a common saying that the Federal Government has but two sources of income—taxation and the Patent Office. The latter is the only self-supporting branch of the government, the receipts ranging from twelve to fourteen hundred thousand dollars per annum, with expenditures so much less that the balance in the United States Treasury on account of the patent fund now amounts to more than five million dollars.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe in detail the system under which patents are granted. It will suffice to say that when an application for patent is filed it is assigned for examination to one of the thirty-six examining divisions, the assignment being governed by the art to which the invention relates, be that chemistry, electricity, agriculture, metal-working, etc. Should the application for any reason be rejected, successive appeals lie to a Board of Examiners-in-Chief, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Between 40,000 and 50,000 applications are received in each year, upon which about 24,000 patents are issued. Should the same invention be claimed by two or more parties, a proceeding termed an "interference," which in many respects is similar to a suit in equity, is instituted. These proceedings are under the control of an Examiner of Interferences, from whose decision appeals lie to the various tribunals above enumerated.

For the sum of thirty-five dollars the government issues a mechanical patent for a term of seventeen years. Design patents are granted for three and a half, seven or fourteen years, costing respectively ten, fifteen or thirty dollars.

In 1816 the personnel of the Patent Office consisted of a superintendent, a clerk and a messenger, serving for a compensation of \$1,972 per annum. Last June the force numbered 663 and the annual salary roll called for \$759,950. Both the force and salary roll have been still further increased since that date.

The number of mechanical patents already issued is 650,000, design patents 33,000, while nearly 35,000 trademarks have been registered, and some 8,000 labels and prints.

It has been the general policy of the government to encourage invention, and the wisdom of the policy is conclusively proven by the number of remarkable and extremely useful inventions which have received protection by patent. It is possible to enumerate but few of them. Among the most revolutionary have been the cotton-gin, the reaper, the electric telegraph, the sewing machine, the telephone, the typewriter, the rubber and basic steel processes, the incandescent lamp and the linotype.

An examination of the records of the Patent Office discloses much that commands our admiration, and not a little that is provocative of mirth. Nor is the element of pathos wanting. Entombed within the Office archives are the hopes of many unrealized fortunes. In invention the path of light is often the path of blood. Passing by inventive triumphs and failures, it will be far pleasanter to linger for a brief moment among the humorists. Consciously or unconsciously, many patentees have made contributions to the arts which ought not to be hid under a bushel. The pioneer of humorists among inventors in 1718 secured letters-patent in Great Britain for "A DEFENCE." It has this unique legend:

"Defending King George, your Country and Lawes
Is defending yourselves and Protestant cause."

The invention discloses a cannon in connection with which are two plates provided with chambers, one for shooting square bullets against Turks, the other for shooting round bullets against Christians.

This recalls a letter received in the Patent Office during the late Spanish war from a minister who claimed to have invented a destructive explosive compound. He referred to the seeming incongruity of a man whose mission was to save souls seeking a patent for an invention that would destroy human lives, but excused it by asserting that in the end it would make war so destructive that it would cease and thereby more souls be saved than lost through his invention.

Death and the grave have not escaped the inventive humorist. Thomas Windell secured a patent in 1860 for a monument. The drawing shows the monument with this inscription:

"Here lies Windell,
An inventor by trade,
This monument you see
Is an invention he made."

"A curious fact
It has sometimes been said
That he made it while living,
But enjoys it while dead."

Later we find a patent granted for a monument provided with a hollow frame in which is to be placed a photograph of the deceased. A cover is provided bearing the legend:

"Look at me, then cover my face."

One inventor, evidently with the fear of being buried alive, devised a model resurrection scheme. It consisted in placing a cord in the hands of the corpse; to the other end of the cord is attached a bell. The patentee naively adds:

"Now, should the person laid in the coffin, on returning life, desire to ascend from the coffin and the grave to the surface, he can do so by means of the ladder; but, if too weak to ascend by the ladder, he can pull the cord in his hand, and ring the bell, giving the desired alarm for help, and thus save himself from premature death by being buried alive."

We will all agree with the patentee who asserted:

"Veneration of the dead being an attribute of humanity as ancient as it is universal, the desire to preserve the bodies of the departed has characterized all races wherever mankind has raised itself above the brute level."

We may not all acquiesce in his conclusion that his invention for mixing the ashes of our deceased incinerated friend with plaster of Paris and forming a profile bass-relief of him would make the resultant a memorial of "sacred value."

Naturally, and in this connection, one turns to "fire-escapes," and finds many original, if not feasible, ideas in this line of invention. In one case a parachute attached to the head of the wearer, when used in connection with padded

shoes, is warranted to safely land the user. In another instance a cord is woven in a pair of suspenders, and, when withdrawn therefrom and dropped to the ground, affords means by which a rope can be attached and drawn up, thus providing a means of escape. All that is required to ensure safety is to always have on hand a pair of these suspenders and arrange to have the rope kept handy.

Various devices for awakening persons from sleep have been originated. One of these consists of a frame provided with blocks of cork, or balls of zephyr, and suspended over the head of the sleeper. At a predetermined hour this device is arranged to beat a pleasant tattoo on the sleeper's face, thereby awakening him. Another inventor has provided a bedstead with a hinged slat frame, the head portion of which drops at a predetermined time, with the expected result. A third, more thoughtful than the second, divides the bed bottom longitudinally, so that if there are two occupants of the bed one may be thrown out without in any way disturbing the other.

Snoring is warranted to be prevented if you will only use a device originated by a Chicago inventor consisting of a mouth-piece of suitable material, which is placed in the mouth of the user and held in position by suitable means.

The railway art has not been overlooked by the humorists, one of whom provides an attachment for a locomotive by means of which hot water is ejected in advance of the locomotive with the avowed expectation that it will frighten horses and cattle off the track. Another inventor in early days devised a self-loading steam gun for shooting missiles at cows on railroad tracks, and later on patented another attachment by means of which gravel was discharged at the offending animal.

Devices intended to aid and comfort lazy people are very numerous. One is intended to afford relief to the man who is acquainted with all of the ladies of his town, and it consists of an automatic device effecting polite salutations by the elevation and rotation of the hat on the head of the saluting party when such person bows to the person or persons saluted, the moving of the hat being produced by the mechanism therein and without the use of the hands in any manner.

If stern necessity compels you to scrub floors, by investing in a patented device you may ride in a car, the front portion of which is provided with a compartment for holding the suds, while the scrubbing-brush is propelled by the same mechanism which propels the car. If you wish aid in going upstairs, you will provide yourself with a pusher of a form fitted to the shape of your back and let an attendant, harnessed to the other end, more gently assist you than he could with his boot. If you have any weeding to do in the garden you should provide yourself with a weeding carriage, so constructed as to provide a rest for your head and body. It is true you have to kneel and push the carriage while in that position, but a canopy over your head protects you from the sun's rays.

Combination devices are very numerous and many very amusing. One ingenious inventor has combined a revolver with a pocketbook so arranged that when the footpad demands your purse you can shoot him while with seeming innocence you hand him your pocketbook.

We are told that swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and we all remember how Cincinnati returned from the war to his plow. In modern times you can keep your sword and have your plow, and Cincinnati can have combined the plow and the gun, thereby being ready either for peace or war. This benefactor of his race says that: "This combination enables those in agricultural pursuits to have at hand an efficient weapon of defence at a very slight expense in addition to that of a common and indispensable implement, and one that is hardly inferior, as regards the means of moving, planting and directing, to that of expensive light ordnance on wheels."

The Office archives disclose a patented hollow cane which can be filled with liquor. When you desire refreshment, by inserting between your lips a suction tube concealed in the cane the air presses down on the liquor, which, with quiet suction, will flow into the mouth through the opening in the end of the tube. If you are of a literary turn of mind, and desire to conceal from your friends your fondness for the rosy, you can carry under your arm, having secured a license from the inventor, a book labelled "Legal Decisions," within the covers of which is concealed a flask.

One of the most curious combinations disclosed in a patent is that of a tobacco-cutter and nut-cracker. Both of the operations are effected by means of a lever and toothed wheels acting upon the knife and upon a lower movable jaw. The gears and segments are contained within a case having the form of a dog, the tail being used as a lever and the mouth serving as a nut-cracker. The knife is suitably arranged, and both the cutter and the cracker are operated by the same lever.

If one, being a mighty Nimrod, desires to conceal his identity and pose as a cow, it is only necessary to purchase from the inventor a decoy constructed in the form of a cow. If he has a partner in crime, the two concealed in the animal can



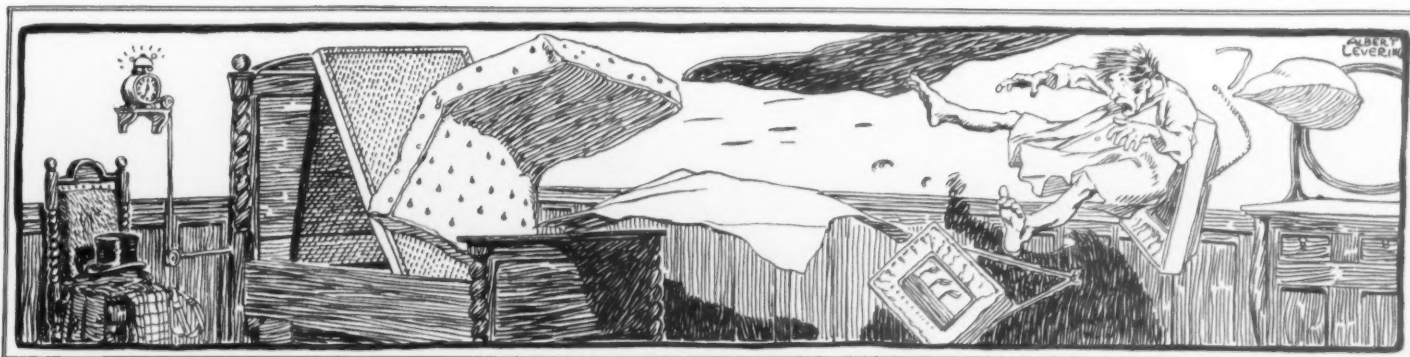
HOW A PATENT "ALARM CLOCK" WORKS



CHINA BY G. W. FETTER

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN THE PHILIPPINES—FILIPINO LADIES ENTERTAINING AMERICAN OFFICERS IN MANILA





A PATENT WHICH IS GUARANTEED TO PERSUADE THE SOUNDEST SLEEPER TO LEAVE HIS BED

walk about and through suitable openings in the decoy shoot the unsuspecting game. In the companion art of trapping, the searcher for oddities will discover a patented trap for the removal of tapeworms from the human body. The patient having refrained from eating sufficiently long to make the worm hungry, swallows a baited trap, the hungry worm seizes the bait and its head is caught in the trap, which is withdrawn from the patient by means of a cord attached to the trap. This calls to mind the original genius who sought a patent for a method of fattening hogs, which consisted in placing the animals to be fattened in a pen, feeding them until they apparently could eat no more, filling full the troughs, and then introducing into the pen some very lean and hungry hogs. When the latter rushed forward to the troughs the hogs would be stimulated to eat still more.

In looking among inventions designed to add to the comfort of the human race, nothing appeals to us more strongly than a curious foot-warming device which consists of a flexible, branched, india-rubber tube to be worn between the outer and inner garments and extending from a point near the mouth of the wearer to his feet. The inventor of this device, being of an economical turn of mind, utilizes the heat which is dissipated in the action of breathing by directing the breath into the mouthpiece of the tube, through which it passes down to the feet, and, lo and behold! cold feet become warm. Your feet being made warm, you can light your path by attaching to your shoes a lantern of peculiar and novel structure, which is the invention of a recent inventor. If the night be rainy, you can still further add to your comfort by wearing a water-proof coat which is provided at the bottom edge of the skirt with a trough into which the water runs from the coat and is to be conducted from the trough by means of a suitable tube, thereby protecting your foot lantern from extinguishment.

Inventors are proverbially brave and fear not the ridicule of the common herd. One of them has shown that he is brave unto rashness by presuming that any better hash can be made than "Mother's," and has patented a method for preparing

hash which, if it possesses the excellences claimed for it, shatters another idol of our childhood.

Nor have our inventors forgotten the supposed weaknesses of the fair sex, for one of them has patented a device which serves either to produce dimples on the human body or to nurture and maintain dimples already existing. To describe this device would lead to so many infringements and involve the patentee in so much litigation that it is hardly fair to explain the wonderful mechanism which will produce such an important result. If, however, infringements should result from this disclosure, it may be respectfully suggested that the patentee place his patent in a safe, around which he can place an alarm device, primarily designed for protecting sleepers, which has been patented by a co-inventor. The drawing forming a part of this patent clearly explains the invention. Upon the extreme left are to be seen the innocent sheep, while at the right the disappearing tails of the wicked wolves may be seen, while on all sides automatic, periodically operating fire-arms are being discharged. This device is intended to take the place of watchmen, of whom the inventor says: "It frequently happens that drowsiness, or a more potent and insidious influence, overcomes the watchman, which, in the absence of the flashes and reports of alarm guns, gives the wolves and coyotes an opportunity of which they are not slow to avail themselves."

If rats and mice, rather than wolves, are to be frightened, we are able to offer an illuminated device in the figure of a cat which is warranted as a sure cure.

Reference has been made to many oddities designed to add to the comfort of mankind. All inventors, however, are not humanitarians, and one who does not belong to that class has invented a time-lock for tobacco-boxes which controls the supply of tobacco and permits the user to remove a supply from the receptacle only at stated predetermined intervals. The possessor of one of these boxes should purchase a combined cuspidor and toy figure. By working a treadle the top portion of the toy figure, which represents a hat, will be raised to expose an opening into which the user may expectorate and at

the same time a motion will be imparted to the arms of the figure such as one would make in tipping the hat and saluting. Here we find combined utility and politeness to a marked degree.

To aid the extemporaneous speaker, one inventor has devised a memorandum-holder in the shape of a pair of spectacles combining two frames, the inner one having the general appearance of a pair of spectacles. One of the lenses of this inner frame is of any glass suited to the eye of the lecturer, while the other lens is a composite, its lower half being the magnifying-glass. The memorandum sheet is attached to the inside of the outer frame and the notes seen through the magnifying lens, while the colored lenses in the outer frame prevent the memorandum-holder from being seen by the audience. In the same art we find an inventor who, wishing to guard against rear attacks, has provided his eyeglasses with mirrors which reflect rearwardly so as to permit the wearer to obtain a view of objects in the rear.

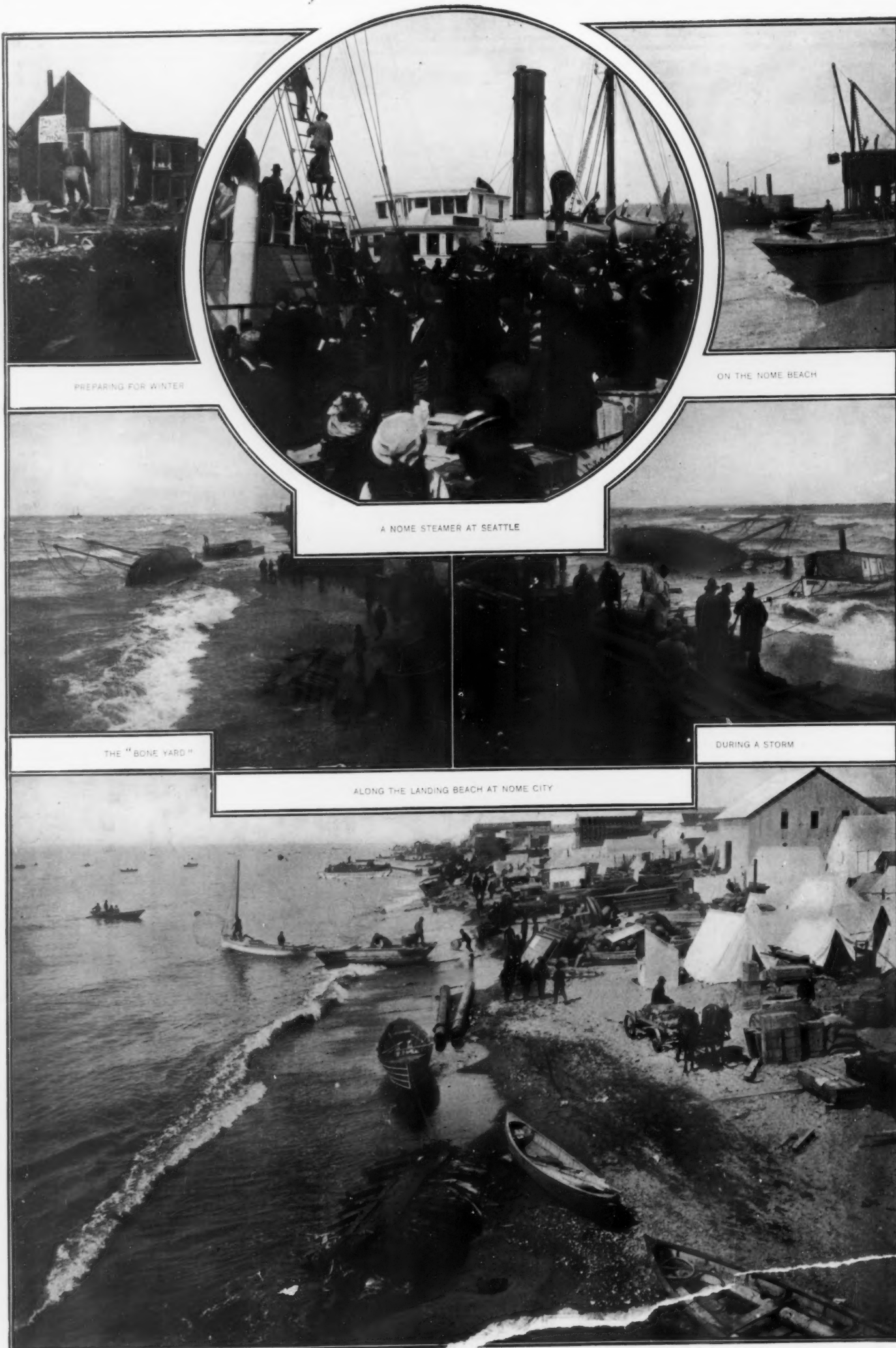
During the War of the Rebellion, and during their hours of leisure while stationed on the islands adjacent to Charleston, some practical New Englanders devised a method of utilizing spiders for the production of silk. With true New England spirit, having struck upon the happy thought, they made the spiders do the rest. In other words, they contemplated drawing and reeling the silk directly from the spiders and generally at the rate at which the spider usually drops from an object to the ground. To help the spiders they provided a device to hold them stationary and a spring apparatus which would draw the silk from them. It remains for a later inventor to devise some way of utilizing June bugs so that they may cease to be an annoyance of summer evenings.

The list of curious inventions might be still further extended, but attention has been called to sufficient of them to show that the life of Patent Office examiners does not have to do entirely with serious subjects, but that a thread of humor is woven into their work; for the more curious and amusing devices seldom become patents.



AMBASSADOR WHITE

Thanksgiving Dinner of the American Colony at Berlin at the Kaiserhof; one of the most successful functions ever given by Americans in the German Capital. Ambassador White (who, with Mrs. White, is shown in the left foreground with Consul and Mrs. Mason) presided, and, in a speech which attracted considerable attention, said that, in one sense, we must regard Germany as our "foster" mother country—referring to our adoption of German methods, our debt to the German universities, etc. Photograph by Zander & Labisch, Berlin



PREPARING FOR WINTER

ON THE NOME BEACH

A NOME STEAMER AT SEATTLE

THE "BONE YARD"

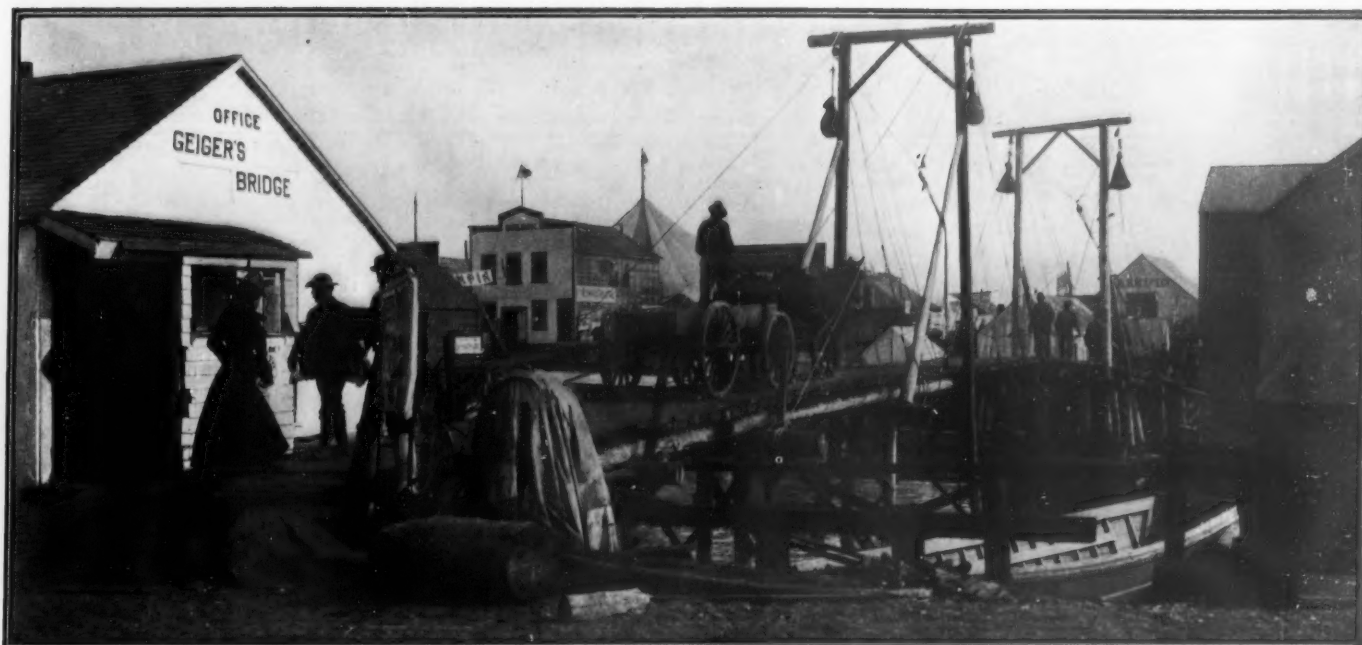
DURING A STORM

ALONG THE LANDING BEACH AT NOME CITY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TAPPAN ADNEY

THE BEACH AT NOME AFTER A STORM

PERILS OF GOLD SEEKERS ON THE NOME BEACH



PHOTOGRAPH BY TAPPAN ADNEY

CROSSING THE TOLL BRIDGE OVER SNAKE RIVER

NOME AND ITS FUTURE

By TAPPAN ADNEY, Our Special Correspondent

WRITING at Nome on the 16th day of October—the end of the summer season—one may fairly endeavor to answer the question upon the lips of every one familiar with the promises held out at the beginning of the season by the newest mining camp in Alaska: "Did people find as much gold at Nome as they expected?" To this I answer, "No." Twenty thousand people expected to pay the expenses of a costly trip and secure a fortune within the short period of a sub-Arctic summer. A very large proportion of these returned home as quickly as possible, disheartened and disgusted with Nome and all Alaska. The shorter the unfortunate's sojourn, the more emphatic has usually been his condemnation.

Had extensive stretches of beach been discovered as rich as the spots worked last year and this spring before the arrival of the steamers, the story would have been different. More than two millions, perhaps two and a half millions, had been taken out of the beach by the time the first steamer hove in sight through the ice. Half or three-quarters of a million has been taken out since, and did not pay the cost of the machinery alone. The output of the Nome region for the present year is nearly five millions. "Where did this come from, if not from the beach?" the majority of persons will ask. The answer is: "From the creek-beds, of course, discovered before the beach gold was dreamed of, and will continue to produce millions when the beach has become only a memory." Five thousand men working on fourteen miles of beach did not obtain as much gold this summer as one hundred and twenty men upon two contiguous claims on Anvil Creek, the scene of the original discovery. The output for this season's work on Discovery claim and Number 1 below Discovery is over nine hundred thousand dollars. Two and a half millions, the estimated output of the whole creek of fourteen or fifteen claims, equals the whole output of the beach since it was discovered.

DISMAL FOREBODINGS

Now, it is important to consider: Anvil Creek was discovered in 1898, three summers ago. It was worked all last summer, and this is its third year. Eldorado, at Klondike, produced nothing until the year after the discovery, and its bigger returns the second year, although worked both winter and summer, instead of only in summer as at Nome. The Nome creeks, it is true, being shallow, are much more easily prospected and worked, but still, even with this advantage, the work of developing a claim from a "prospect" to a "producer" is slow. The scarcity of water in most parts of the gold region during the first half of the season brought the prospecting of new ground and the development of old almost to a standstill, yet steadily and as rapidly as one familiar with the conditions could reasonably expect. Outrageous mineral laws, allowing many claims to be staked by one person and held idle for from one to two working seasons, and considerable litigation growing out of claim-jumping, greatly held back development work.

As late as the 1st of September, the outlook for an early improvement of conditions was very dismal indeed. Those who were convinced that Nome was a great mineral country kept saying, "It will be a better camp next year," a reluctant admission that it was a very poor one then. Many men of long mining experience in Alaska, feeling that there would be no material improvement until next year, left the country, intending to return in the spring.

The fall rains began about the 1st of August. Thousands of men went out into the creeks with picks and shovels. It was far to go to find ground not already staked. Thirty thousand claims, each twenty acres in extent, had been plastered upon the country. It takes an immense country to accommodate so many. Yet there was much vacant ground: small tributaries, fractions taken off claims staked too large; "bench" or hillside claims, until now unprospected and unvalued, but of immense richness, were found in many places. Within six weeks from the 1st of August it was not the same camp. Bank vaults and trading companies' safes

were filling up with gold. From all over little sacks of dust began coming in, and were deposited for safe-keeping or for assaying. The idle crowds in the streets had perceptibly thinned out, and, sooner or later, every one realized the turn in the tide.

The Council City country developed slowly, but the extent of promising territory in that pioneer district was much enlarged, while single claims, worked for the first time this season, turned out as high as twenty-five thousand dollars. Topkok, fifty miles east of Nome, was discovered this spring. Six hundred thousand dollars were taken out of the beach the first three weeks in May, and several creeks found, of which Daniels Creek promises to equal Anvil Creek in richness. Others, east, north and west of Nome, began to be producers. But it was for newer districts, remote from Nome, to furnish news so sensational that, when brought to Nome, it was wholly discredited. One is the so-called "Blue-Stone" district at Port Clarence, and the "Kougarok" district, north of the headwaters of Grantley Harbor, inland sixty miles north of Nome. A remarkable story is that of their discovery. Many of the details I shall be obliged to refer to briefly.

TWO SENSATIONAL DISTRICTS

No existing maps show the proper location of either of these new districts. The Kougarok is a river seventy or eighty miles long, rising toward the Arctic Ocean, flowing southerly into the Koonetstream River, which flows thence westerly sixty miles into Salt Lake, twenty-five or thirty miles from the head of Grantley Harbor, an inland continuation of Port Clarence. A story was published last winter in a Nome newspaper that a man who had recently died at San Francisco had told, on his deathbed, of having ascended a stream at the head of Grantley Harbor years ago and brought out several thousand dollars in gold dust. A party at Nome immediately outfitted a dog-team and set out to discover, if possible, the stream vaguely described in the story. The party returned to Nome, got more provisions and went back. A crowd of stampedeers followed them back, and several creeks were staked on tributaries of the Kougarok. It is not known that any favorable prospects were found. But when the ice cleared out of Port Clarence a great number of people started for the new district in boats, while others went overland on foot and with pack-horses. Fully fifteen hundred people reached the mouth of the river, while many others, unable or unwilling to endure further hardships, turned back before reaching even so far. The braver and hardier pushed onward up the various streams in the vicinity. In August the stampedeers began to return. Almost to a man they said, "Nothing on Kougarok," "Kougarok's another fake." At the same time came a rumor that something big had been found, but it was discredited. Harris and Quartz Creeks were reported good. Harris had been staked by the winter crowd, and at the same time some parties had gone over from Harris and staked some claims on the head of a large creek running south, naming it "Mariposa." Another batch got over, staked three claims below Mariposa and called it "Trail" Creek. Several parties of the new crowd struck the same creek lower down. They carried their rockers on their backs, and as much provisions, blankets, etc., as they could pack besides over seventeen miles of tundra that has been well likened to a spring mattress and about as easy to walk upon.

The rains had come with a vengeance. There was no wood but willow bushes as big around as one's thumb. They prospected on the creek, and then they went back to Checkers Town—as the settlement at the mouth of the Kougarok was called. Of the fifteen hundred people who had been there a short while before, only about sixty were left. In a few days more, one of the miners told me, there would have been none left. They recorded their claims, each one thousand feet long, and named the creek "Garfield Creek." They took back what provisions they could carry over the seventeen miles of tundra and sluice-box lumber. Sluice-boxes are generally only set up when there is more gold than a rocker can handle. Everybody at Checkers Town also went up, and staked the rest of the

creek. They are now glad they happened to be there. Among them there was a woman, who ran an eating-house at Checkers Town. I saw her a month later, with hands covered with diamonds bought in Nome. Not half of those who made the strike knew anything of mining. Four of them were a party who had started to work upon the beach. They had chosen what seemed the best spot they could find. When they got down to bedrock, so one of them told me, they found an old mining pan and a broken shovel. That disgusted them; Nome was a fraud. But, having some provisions left, they resolved, before returning home, that they would try to reach some place where no one had been before them. Consequently, they kept going when the crowd of stampedeers were returning and advising every one else to do the same. They own four of the richest claims on Garfield Creek.

PORT CLARENCE AFTER THE STAMPEDE

I reached Port Clarence on September 18, a couple of weeks after the stampede was on from Nome. Three or four small steamers were making regular trips, carrying passengers and loaded with supplies, store outfits, saloon and gambling fixtures—a sure sign that the strike was genuine. A town had been started on Grantley Harbor, containing over two hundred tents, a dozen saloons and stores, and the usual restaurants and bunkhouses. It bears the name of Teller City. The late stragglers were coming in from Camp Kougarok, verifying the news that on Garfield and Quartz creeks very rich strikes had been made. They were the most wretched-looking lot of men I ever saw—unwashed, unshaven, hair uncut, covered with vermin, clothes dirty and ragged, toes out of shoes, soles worn through: I thought how few of those who might some day hear of the fortunes made by this or that man would be willing to face the hardships the whole appearance of these men plainly showed them to have endured. In the short space of time that elapsed before the flood washed their works away four or five claims on Garfield Creek which I positively know of, turned out four, six and even twelve thousand dollars. Remember this: they had scratched their ground. From the surface down they had found rich prospects, and ones as high as forty dollars to the pan. Two claims—Nos. 6 and 7, below Blowtcher's Discovery—had been staked for a man at Nome; and that man—with fifteen years' mining experience in Alaska, but accepting the general belief that Nome was "no good"—had sold the claim, and one next to it, for one hundred dollars each. The men who did the locating not having complied with the local regulations about recording, the claims were jumped. No. 6 has taken out four thousand dollars.

While these things were happening on Kougarok, stirring things were taking place elsewhere. During the early part of the season a party of stampedeers were crossing overland from Behring Sea to Grantley Harbor. They ran across the head of a likely looking creek, and staked about a dozen claims, recorded in the nearest recording office as "Discovery" Creek. Some time afterward another party made an alleged "discovery," staked and recorded as "Eureka." In July a third party, headed by one Mickey Hayden, made another so-called discovery, staked and recorded as "Gold Run." The creek thus staked under three different names was a tributary of Blue-Stone River, entering Grantley Harbor.

A REMARKABLE STREAK OF LUCK

Now, it happened that a party of four men had gone to work and discovered a rich spot in the tundra a few miles from Nome. They had worked for but a few days, and were making good wages, when they were driven off by the owner of the tundra claim. Having no place in particular to go, they got into their boat and kept on up the beach until they reached Port Clarence. Here they landed at Behring City, near Teller City, and went back sixteen miles into the interior. They found a creek, with many stakes on it. It was apparently all staked, but they thought that, as they were there, they would try to find a fraction. So they put their tape-line

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 19)



WASHINGTON LETTER

By WALTER WELLMAN, Special Correspondent of Collier's Weekly



THE FATE OF OUR COLONIES

WITHOUT doubt the first epoch-marking event of the new century at the American capital will be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in what is known as the colonial cases. No more important decision ever was handed down from that great bench. Not only are the future policies of our political parties involved, but the structure of the government itself is to be determined. For three days last month the Court listened to arguments upon one phase of this question; but next week the classic chamber of the highest tribunal in the land is to be the scene of an even greater legal battle. Last week's arguments were as to the power of the Executive to collect customs taxes after the cession of territory; but next week the question is to arise squarely upon the power of Congress to levy customs dues upon goods coming from Porto Rico. It is the understanding of counsel that the Court will merge all these cases in one sweeping decision—a decision which shall determine once for all whether the Constitution as it now is gives the Federal government power to launch upon a colonial system.

One of President McKinley's confidants said of him the other day: "McKinley is ambitious to go down in history as the great expansion President. He intends to hold not only Porto Rico and the Philippines, but Cuba as well." I have no doubt this is true. But how is the President to carry out his ambitious project of enlarging the national domain if the Supreme Court holds that all acquired territory comes within the Constitution and as a part of the United States is entitled to uniformity of tariffs and excises? Mr. McKinley must do one of three things: He must give up his expansion enterprise; he must abandon protectionism; or he must find a way out of the dilemma. Of course, it is impossible to abandon protectionism; that would ruin the Republican party and Mr. McKinley's Administration together. If the Court says the dependencies are a part of the national domain, why, then it will be quite as impossible to give up the islands, as the Constitution provides for the acquisition of territory but does not provide any means for its recession. Mr. McKinley would be forced to hold on whether he wanted to or not; and thus there would remain but the one recourse—to find a way out.

The Republican leaders are confident the Court will not hold against them; but they are not sure of it, and, remembering that the unexpected sometimes happens in the Supreme Court as elsewhere, they as prudent men have been looking for an avenue of escape from the difficulty. Some of them think they have found it. In the Loughborough case—which has prominently figured in all this discussion and in which Chief-Justice Marshall used his famous expression, "The United States is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories"—the question was as to the power of Congress to levy a direct tax in the District of Columbia, such tax not being uniform throughout the United States. It was admitted that such a tax would be constitutional if levied by Congress in its capacity as the local legislature, but in that case the taxes must be used wholly for the purposes of the District. Herein the Republican leaders, diligently and anxiously seeking a loophole of escape from a constitutional impasse, believe they have made a discovery. In framing his Porto Rican law last winter that shrewd lawyer, Senator Foraker, was careful to provide that all the revenues derived under it should go to the island and none be converted into the United States Treasury. In other words, Congress was acting as a local legislature for Porto Rico, and hence it is contended that the constitutionality of the act may be affirmed. Upon such a slender reed as this do the Republican policy makers hang their hopes.

DOES THE CONSTITUTION FOLLOW THE FLAG?

It is impossible to deny that in almost all circles here there exists a strong belief, amounting in some instances to conviction, that the Court will sustain the government contention and hold that the Constitution does not follow the flag except when Congress chooses to send it by means of specific acts. This belief, as I pointed out a few weeks ago, is based largely upon the theory that in case of reasonable doubt the Court will resolve its doubt in sympathy with the needs and policies of the nation as developments bring new problems forward to be solved. It is based, too, upon the history of the Court, which in general is a history of gradual broadening of the powers of the Federal government. Strict construction is now the exception, not the rule; and of late years the theory

of limited powers has had more than one shock in deliverances from the high bench.

But when the Republican leaders survey the personnel of the Court they find less reason for confidence. It is an odd and perhaps significant coincidence that six of the nine members of the Court were appointed by the two living ex Presidents, and that both of those former Presidents are out in more or less frank and spirited opposition to the doctrine that Congress may govern without the Constitution. The Chief-Justice and Justices White and Peckham were placed upon the bench by President Cleveland; and Justices Brewer, Brown and Shiras were appointed by President Harrison. One of these six Justices, Mr. Brewer, has in a public address expressed a decided opinion against imperialism. Justice Harlan is known to have leanings that way. The questions which the justices asked of counsel during last month's hearings gave comfort to both sides, and probably meant little or nothing. Those of us who have watched the Court for many years know that the learned judges have a habit of asking pertinent questions quite as much to conceal as to indicate their opinions. Often they perceive opportunity to embarrass the lawyer at bar with a sharp query, and nothing gives them more pleasure than a successful sally of this sort. One justice in whose strength of character and influence with his colleagues the imperialists have faith is Mr. Gray. In many ways Mr. Gray is the leader of the bench. Often his opinions, ably expounded and tenaciously held, are used as guides by his fellow Justices. Those who have searched Mr. Gray's record upon the bench believe him to be an imperialist in the constitutional sense.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S GREAT SPEECH

Every one is sounding the praises of Attorney-General Griggs. The finest opportunity that has come to him in his official career was presented in this case. He made the most of it. His argument before the Court was masterly, and, in the opinion of all his sympathizers and a few of the other side, wellnigh unanswerable. Perhaps his strongest point was in a demonstration that this doctrine of the absolute power of Congress over outlying territories is no new thing, trumped up to meet an emergency raised by the results of the war with Spain. There is a popular impression that never before has Congress presumed to do such a thing as was done in the Porto Rican act, but Mr. Griggs showed that it has often been done. President McKinley's law minister displayed good generalship, too, in the stress he laid upon the record of Jefferson. He established beyond fair doubt that Jefferson's misgivings as to the acquisition of Louisiana were not as to the power of Congress to act, but as to the constitutional power to annex any territory whatsoever and incorporate it within the Union. Considering that Justices Peckham and White are known as old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democrats, with the Chief-Justice and Justice Harlan suspected of a penchant for the same philosophy, possibly the Attorney-General played herein a winning stroke.

The decision of the Court in these great cases is expected late in February or early in March. It will come too late to be of any service to the present Congress; and as a matter of fact the Administration and Republican leaders have deliberately put over to the next Congress all questions relating to our new possessions. They must have this decision before they know whether they are afoot or a-horseback. There has been a good deal of gossip in the press as to the intention of the President to call a special session of the new Congress to deal with the colonial problem in case the Supreme Court holds against the government's contention as to the Constitution and the flag. But I cannot discover any such purpose on the part of the Executive. To the contrary, it is pretty well understood that if the Court gives their expansion policy this slap direct the President and his advisers will need the eight months intervening between the two Congresses in which to prepare their plan of action; for it is no easy problem with which they will in that event be confronted.

A MERRY WAR BEFORE CONGRESS

Politics makes strange bedfellows, indeed. Congress reconvenes, with only eight weeks of life before it. There is to be a tremendous crush and rivalry for time in the Senate, and the advocates of various measures are already here pulling more or less visible wires and setting up more or less stable pins. There are hints that as puissant a Republican chief as Senator Hanna is finding it necessary to make a combination with Democrats in order to attain his ends. Mr.

Hanna is still bent upon passing the ship subsidy bill, and the greatest of his troubles are on his own side of the chamber. Certain eminent Republican Senators do not intend to let Mr. Hanna's pet measure go through. They openly profess to be friendly to it, but secretly they are plotting its overthrow. Such politics is by no means uncommon in the Senate; and Mr. Hanna is just beginning to see the sort of opposition he must contend against. These Republicans—men like Allison and Aldrich, the real leaders of the Senate—hope to accomplish their purpose without showing their hands. They wield a rapier, keen and agile, while Mr. Hanna swings a broadsword; and during the next few weeks the battle between rapier and broadsword is likely to be a fierce one. Mr. Hanna will press forward, heavily, awkwardly, powerfully; and at every step he takes he will find his foe pushing some other measure in ahead of him. First it will be the army bill, next the apportionment bill, and when these fail as clubs an appropriation bill, marked "must," will be thrust to the front.

But Mr. Hanna is not to be easily beaten. He is resourceful, he is persistent. It happens that there are a score of Southern Senators who want the Nicaragua Canal bill passed above all things. Almost a dozen of them voted for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon that ground, and not because they liked the treaty, which really gave them a bad taste in the mouth. There are a good many Republicans and a few Democrats who want the shipping bill passed. Now suppose Mr. Hanna overcomes his aversion to a Democratic alliance, and certain Democrats suppress their dislike to an alliance with Mr. Hanna, and the friends of the shipping bill and the friends of the canal bill join hands and make a desperate effort to rush the centre? That will make a decidedly interesting situation, one calculated to give the captains and full-backs of the opposition plenty to do.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has for a long time been contriving to secure recognition for itself as a sort of executive council having jurisdiction in all diplomatic and international affairs. It has at last succeeded. In future no Secretary of State will reckon upon a treaty or any important negotiation requiring the sanction or co-operation of Congress without first taking the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate into account. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs does not rate for much. But the Senate organization must be consulted in advance. Its assent must be secured. Otherwise there will be trouble.

When Senator Sherman left the Senate to become Secretary of State Mr. Frye of Maine was entitled to the chairmanship of this great committee through the rule of seniority. But Mr. Frye, always a modest man and a just one, did not think himself fully competent to preside over that committee; and he voluntarily resigned his rights in favor of the next man on the list, the late Cushman K. Davis. "That was the finest compliment ever paid me," said Mr. Davis. The Senator from Minnesota had not been laid away in his tomb before Senator Lodge of Massachusetts presented himself for the succession. He is by long odds the most active man on the committee. But he is not the senior Republican member; Mr. Frye again holds the right to take the lead of the table, and, next to him, is Mr. Cullom of Illinois. Mr. Frye holds the important chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce, which he is fond of, and which he will be forced to surrender if he goes to the head of Foreign Relations. The late Mrs. Frye was eager for her husband to make the exchange, but it is now thought probable the Senator will stay where he is. Mr. Cullom, next of rank, has not yet been re-elected, though his chances are considered good. He would make a good chairman, not so active and acute as Lodge, but more prudent. Mr. Cullom is chairman of the important Committee of Interstate Commerce, where he has made a specialty of legislation pertaining to that topic. If he steps aside and Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire should be re-elected, the latter will become chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and, as he is violently anti-railroad, the railroad influence, which is potent in the Senate, will offer strenuous objection. So Mr. Lodge's chances are considered good. There are some able men on this committee, among the ablest being Senators Foraker and Morgan, the latter a former chairman. Mr. Wolcott goes out March 4, and it is proposed to put Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin in his place in order to strengthen the committee. The other members are: Clarke, Wyoming; Daniel, Virginia; Bacon, Georgia; and Money, Miss.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES WITH WORN-OUT MONEY

By ALBERT RELYEA, Chief of Redemption Division, United States Treasury

GOVERNMENTS, like individuals, when trouble for which they are not prepared overtakes them, become borrowers. They sell bonds bearing interest to any one who will buy to raise ready money, and hold creditors off by giving notes instead of cash. Poor young governments, like poor young men, have many bad half-hours because of notes given when funds were low. Prior to the war of 1861, the present government of our country was very little addicted to the promissory note habit. Nothing like our system of paper currency was known or dreamed of. The mints turned out gold, silver and copper coins, but no Bureau of Engraving and Printing existed where money was made by the printing press. The war came, the Treasury was empty, our Uncle Sam needed money in his business, lots of it, and, to raise what was needed to pay and equip his army and meet extraordinary expenses, he offered bonds for sale and agreed to pay a rate of interest that appears extravagant in these days, but only shows how hard up the old gentleman was at that time. Gold and silver hide in war times, and even seek safety in other lands. Uncle Sam soon found, that while no one particularly objected to holding some of his seven-per-cent

bonds few had the cash to put up for them. To be sure, that is the only excuse many of his best friends have to-day for not owning some of his three per cents—only conditions were very different then. All kinds of currency seemed to have disappeared suddenly, and the people were left without money to buy articles of necessity, much less luxuries like bonds. Uncle Sam then devised the scheme of issuing notes bearing interest and compound interest which he asked people to use as currency. Just think of having a United States note in your pocket which would go on gathering seven per cent per annum while you eat, sleep and work!

It is thought such a note would not circulate very freely nowadays. The scarcity of money seems to have been first felt in small change, and it was difficult to get a gold or silver piece broken up. Uncle Sam, seeing that the sale of bonds and his issue of interest-bearing notes did not bring in the cash he needed, took advantage of the scarcity of change to ask the people to use as currency little bits of promissory notes called fractional currency—they were very pretty things worth five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty cents each. The people gladly took millions and millions of them and used

them as currency, confident that some day Uncle Sam's promise would be kept in silver and gold. The government has long stopped issuing them and has turned most of them into other kinds of currency. If you have any you can get face value for them at the Treasury in a dollar that is a dollar anywhere on the face of the earth. If you have any of the rare pieces you can get many times the face value from collectors of currency and coin.

Many persons of good judgment and taste think that fractional paper currency to use in making small purchases, especially by mail, would be very convenient. But, to go back to '61, the sale of bonds, interest-bearing notes and fractional currency did not supply enough funds for the government, and Uncle Sam thought that if his little promissory notes bearing no interest would go for money big ones might too, and he set the printing presses going. In a short time he had more of his paper outstanding than he ever had before, or will, it is hoped, ever have again. When he floated his paper he doubtless had a firm conviction that he would, like a gentleman, eventually take it up; but at the time he was

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 21)



"HALVING" WORN-OUT GREENBACKS IN THE REDEMPTION DIVISION

ALBERT RELYEA, CHIEF OF REDEMPTION DIVISION

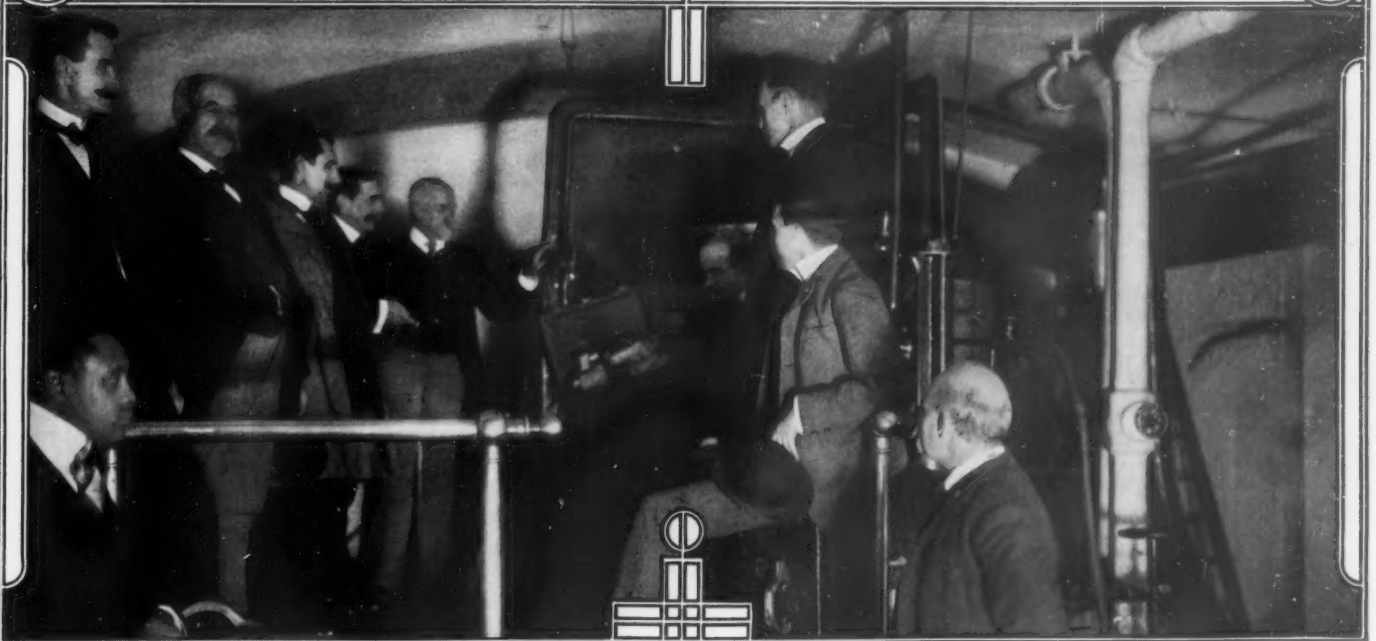
PREPARING PACKAGES OF OLD MONEY FOR THE "GUILLOTINE" AND MACERATOR

OLD MONEY TO BE CONDEMNED BY THE TREASURY COMMITTEE ON MACERATION



OFFICES IN THE REDEMPTION DIVISION

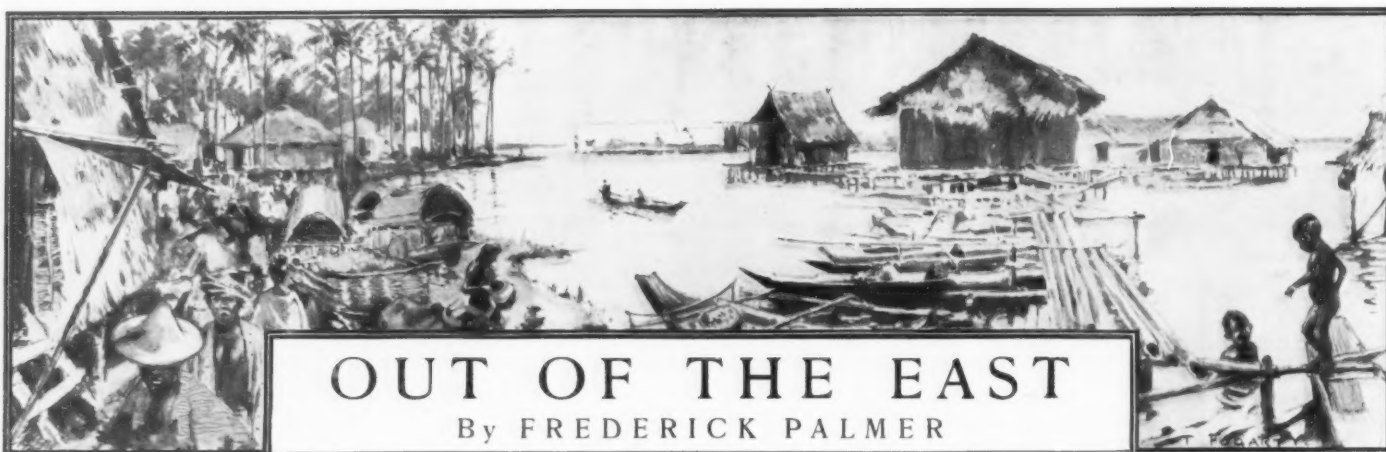
WHERE MUTILATED MONEY IS IDENTIFIED



PUTTING CONDEMNED MONEY IN THE MACERATOR IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES WITH WORN-OUT MONEY

ILLUSTRATION BY FREDERICK PALMER



OUT OF THE EAST

By FREDERICK PALMER

THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF SHORT STORIES, BASED ON OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE IN THE ORIENT, BY THE WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLER, FREDERICK PALMER, FOR TWO YEARS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

III—THE TAMING OF THE CAPTAIN



DIDN'T SEE YOU on the Laneta this evening," said Mrs. Gerlison to young Captain Leeds, of Hospital Number 1, as he took a seat on her veranda after dinner.

"No," replied the weary giant—a giant with a little blonde mustache and a very high forehead—leaning over and twirling his cap around his thumbs.

"You missed a beautiful sunset."

"Yes?"

"Grumpy?"

"Yes. Awfully grumpy, Mrs. Gerlison."

"Then why don't you get your nose off the grindstone for the one glorious hour of the day in Manila and look at the sunsets?"

"It's more restful to see the sunsets through your eyes. When I get grumpy I always come to you. You are the sovereign balm for grumpiness."

This woman of forty-five was used to such remarks from this man of twenty-eight. They pleased her as a child's compliments would, on account of her confidence in their unaffected sincerity. She liked him best of all the young men she knew, because he was at once the most simple-minded and knew the most. He loved the Service through all moods just as she did. From the time that he had played with toy ones, his heart had been with real soldier-men. When he wanted the appointment for West Point, which was the summit of his youthful ambition, his father, who was a member of Congress, said that his only son not only wouldn't get the appointment from his district, but he was sure of enough influence to prevent his getting it at large. After Harvard, young Leeds studied medicine; then went abroad, and returned home to pretend to practice for six months and then to join the army medical corps.

"And what is the specific trouble to-night?" Mrs. Gerlison asked. "Has the general been denying you the zinc to make a sink because they didn't have zinc sinks in the Civil War?"

"No. I've given him up altogether since he figured out on his pad that I might have half a barrel of lime for the whole hospital provided I mixed it myself. Now if I want anything I steal it, or beg it, or pay for it out of my own pocket. That's the way all my pay is going. I sold a little piece of property the other day and put that in."

"Infant, you must stop this! Your pay, yes; but not your property! For shame!" Mrs. Gerlison exclaimed.

"Well, there isn't much in my name. It's mostly in father's," said the giant plaintively. "But, Mrs. Gerlison, don't you tell anybody I'm doing this, will you? You see, it's my own business, and I want to make a fine army hospital."

"Yes, I'll put it in the papers. But we digress. The specific trouble from which the child is suffering this evening—"

"Another Florence Nightingale?"

"Poor boy!" she said, shaking her head dubiously.

"I've had clear boards for a week. Worked all kinds of dodges to get them transferred to the other hospitals—and here comes another—specially asked to come to me!"

"Po-or boy!" Mrs. Gerlison repeated.

"Yes, and she's daughter of a Senator! Think of how she'll fill the malingers with champagne, overload the stomachs of fever patients, and raise riot generally!"

"Po-or, po-or persecuted boy!"

He looked up into Mrs. Gerlison's eyes, which were twinkling. She was still shaking her head and her fan at him. Whereupon, he saw what he had come to Mrs. Gerlison to see; that is, how ridiculous he was—and burst out laughing.

"Didn't I say that sunsets were as nothing compared to you; I have it!" he added suddenly. "I'll put the Senator's daughter in the Light Diet Kitchen, poaching eggs, making toast—and she'll burn her fingers on that damnable contraption of a stove which I took by main force one night from the Quartermaster's Department when it properly belongs to Mrs. Colonel Dyer. She'd still be looking for it, if the quartermaster, to save himself, hadn't told her that it slipped off a casco into the bay when it was being unloaded from the transport. Yes, the Senator's daughter'll burn her fingers; she'll call me a brutal military tyrant, and go home to tell her father all about it. Maybe there'll be resolutions in the Senate: 'Whereas, the Senator's daughter burned her fingers—'

"Now let me preach, boy! Let me preach just a little upon the text that there's nothing so foolish as lading your light under a bushel."

"Except going about trying to make a penny candle out to be a whole banquet-room incandescent chandelier."

"S-s-h! Listen to the sermon! Your experience at Chickamauga with the New York rookies blinded you. We were all volunteers in the beginning. If one is capable of the good use of power, as I know that you are, he ought to plan to attain power."

"Just as you have done to make yourself the most influential woman in the Eighth Army Corps."

"But I'm not. I've done no planning. I do try to be helpful."

"Then you fail to practice your own theory."

"S-s-h! Didn't I tell you in the beginning that it was a sermon? Now I fancy that you are going to find the Senator's daughter a lovely girl who wants to do something besides flutter around in Washington—horrid place! If you are nice to her she certainly will be less bothersome than if you are not nice."

"I hope that I shall always be decently polite to women even when I have to take a second look to be sure that they wear skirts. Yes, I shall be as nice as a piece of toast toasted on that damnable stove."

"S-s-h! She won't keep at it long. They never do. In a month they can learn enough to last them a lifetime. And if you will simply behave she will go back to Washington and tell her father what a dear you are—and that may mean promotion and the money which you need for your hospital."

"Never! never! She goes to the Light Diet Kitchen," he said merrily, as he rose to go. "Thank you, O sovereign cure for the blues!"

"I suppose you will forbid me coming over with newspapers and talking with the sick pretty soon," she called after him; "and put up a sign, 'Ladies passing in the street will please cross themselves and utter a prayer begging forgiveness for the crime of their sex.'"

"No, not you, Mrs. Gerlison. You are always welcome. You are a real layman—you don't try to prescribe or be a doctor or a nurse or something that you're not. If a woman will only come into the hospital and be a woman—that's what we want. But they always insist upon being either something extremely tragic or else something extremely technical and practical."

So he passed on down the street repeating to himself some lines from Tom Moore.

Back at his desk in the hospital, he was the erect, self-possessed, exacting officer, applying himself again with energy after his little recess from school to the care of four hundred sick men and the training of a hundred or more raw recruits enlisted in the States and dumped in Manila as so much raw material varying in flexibility. He had cleaned moats, scoured old walls, and turned a Spanish pigsty into an immaculate hospital, which was still far from his ideal. Now he worked far into night writing, drawing and planning, until weariness began to stale his ideas, when he found himself too nervous to sleep.

He was awake as soon as his junior assistants, whom he "drove" to bed at nine, and, freshened by his shower-bath and coffee, he cheerfully attacked the problems of the day. Greater stimulant than these—there was the Senator's daughter. He was interested, as he put it in his own mind, to see the nose of Miss Dodsworth go up when he proposed a course in the Light Diet Kitchen in the month of May in Manila.

Now, Miss Dodsworth had taken quarters just across from the hospital so as to be near her work. He had not expected her before nine, and she arrived before eight, in a very neat-fitting lawn gown. At a first glance, Leeds could not help liking that gown, which shone so by comparison in a community garbed by Chinese tailors. She was small of stature and compact, with a rather pronounced chin and slightly retroussé nose—altogether pretty and comely.

With a very much-at-home air she accepted the captain's outstretched hand and sat down without being asked.

"They offered me my choice of hospitals," she spoke very much as if Leeds were her private secretary. "When I found that you had no woman here I chose this one at once, of course."

"How good of you!" he said, quite forgetting the gown.

"I am ready for assignment."

"You will be of most assistance in the Light Diet Kitchen, now."

"What is that?—I mean—of course I know."

"To poach eggs nicely, make custards and such things for convalescents who can retain nothing else on their stomachs."

"Of course," she put in with asperity. "I said that I knew what a Light Diet Kitchen was."

He picked up a little system of cards.

The sergeant will explain these to you. They merely hold others accountable to you and you accountable to

others, so that by reaching up to this cabinet I can trace any error to its source and correct it."

"What nonsensical red tape!" she exclaimed.

"Do you take a check for your cloak when you go to the theatre?" he asked abruptly, as he saw her anger rising and began to hope that she might ask immediately to be transferred to some other hospital.

"Yes, if I want to."

"You do if you leave it in the cloakroom?"

"Yes."

"Strange. What is your father's occupation?"

"If you wish to know very much, he's a manufacturer. Why don't you write it down on your cards? What has it to do with the hospital?"

"Is he bankrupt?"

"No, he isn't!" she fairly spattered. As she told a friend afterward, she was "just mad all through" by this time.

"Then you will find that he has a system of checks and counterchecks which places responsibility for every article coming in or going out of his factory. There are people who also think that government institutions should be run on business principles. As a consequence, I am running this hospital, efficiently, my superiors say, with one-half the force used for the same number of patients at any of the great chaotic camps during the Spanish war."

"Indeed!" said Miss Dodsworth. "Thank you."

Leeds wanted to say: "That was a beautiful return," but he only added in his military voice: "I have rung for the sergeant, who will be here in a moment. Meanwhile, you will pardon me if I go over these orders."

"Oh, don't trouble. Perhaps I might inquire my way to the Light Diet Kitchen and save the sergeant time. Do I cut my own wood?"

"You may if you think it will make the eggs any better. The eggs are the result to achieve. I will leave the details to you."

Here the sergeant appeared. The captain gave him the cards and instructions.

"Good-morning, Miss Dodsworth. I hope that your poached eggs will win the hearts of our patients."

She turned to him with a little courtesy. (In fact, it was a very fine and challenging little courtesy; for she had enough presence of mind not to stamp her foot, though she did thrust it forward.)

"I was told all about you last night," she said. "What you have said this morning quite bears out your reputation as a military tyrant. Probably you think that I can't poach eggs. You will find that I can. You will also find that I propose to stand on my rights. I am going to do something besides poach eggs. I am going to do what I can to lighten the hearts of the patients here, whom you regard as so many blocks of wood."

The old sergeant's blue eyes twinkled—twinkled into the captain's in an understanding which is not expressed in official language.

"Delightful, Miss Dodsworth," said the captain. "You recognize the usual procedure—of a declaration of war before hostilities begin."

"Wasn't she savvy?" he exclaimed to himself after she had passed out. "But of course the young thing can't poach eggs."

The sergeant explained the method of the cards, which, after all, was as simple as daylight, and introduced Miss Dodsworth to Biggins, a private of the hospital corps, whom she was to succeed as poacher of eggs and maker of custards.

"The heat's something awful, miss," he said, in a tone of kindly, respectful fellowship, "and if you find it too bad just call on me and I'll help you out. The captain's strict all right, you'll find, and he doesn't see why others can't work as hard's himself."

"Yes. You poor men must suffer a great deal. If you have any grievances, come to me. I am here to see justice done. I am Senator Dodsworth's daughter."

"Well, miss," he said coldly, "count me out on that. The captain's my kind of an officer. It's because of the likes of him that the regulars is always fed and comfortable and the volunteers ain't."

"Calloused to the yoke, poor man," she thought.

Biggins hurried across the court to catch up with the sergeant, to whom, in justice to his captain, he gave a full account of the conversation.

"She's goin' to get up some row in the papers," Biggins concluded weightily. "That's what she's goin' to do, and I thought you ought to be warned."

"All right, Biggins," the sergeant said. "I ain't going to tell the captain yet. He's got enough to worry about. I'll just keep an eye on her myself. Mebbe I'll have to train the Senator's daughter a little."

At this stage of the world's progress, Miss Dodsworth was sucking a blistered finger, but in nowise shaken in her determination to show the captain that she could poach eggs. In place of a gauntlet she sent him for tiffin two, which rested as lightly upon their bed of toast as two lotus flowers.

As she was leaving the hospital in the evening the captain was entering his office. He lifted his cap.

"Your eggs were delicious, Miss Dodsworth," he said.

She made a military salute of mock humility.

"I hope that any amability which you may have absorbed from them may be bestowed on your patients," she replied, and started on.

He arrested her with a gesture and the impulse of parrying the thrust.

"How did you account for the two eggs on the cards?"

"I wrote, 'Two eggs for the Pool Ball.'"

"That will never do"—and he preserved a solemn countenance. "The commissioned officers' mess is quite separate, and that is robbing the men. I will rectify the matter by sending two eggs to the storeroom and we can tear up the card."

"Thank you," she replied. "I am relieved now that I know that the country is safe."

After he had told Mrs. Gerlison everything, Mrs. Gerlison did not surprise him by quietly remarking that she had heard both sides of the controversy.

"Yes. I met her this evening on the Luneta," she said. "She's a spirited girl. What do you think she called you? The Duke of Alva."

"Ripping! ripping!" He hugged his knee and rocked his body back and forth. "Go on. Tell me some!"

"To be exact, she said that you were an unbending, heartless brute, who could vivisect a fawn while looking into its weeping eyes and incidentally cuff it for being so demonstrative."

"Lovely! What did you tell her?"

"That if she could see the way you slouch on my porch sometimes she wouldn't think you unbending. I spoke of your distinguished conduct on the night of the outbreak and tried generally to improve her opinion of you."

"The deuce you did! Why, you'll spoil all the fun."

"Oh, no, I won't. The young lady merely said that she knew of course the regulars all held together."

"Good!"

"And now, boy, I want to tell you again that you're making a mistake. The girl is matching her power—the power of her father and her friends—against you, and they can make you trouble. Please, boy, do be sensible."

"They might take my hospital away from me! They might Dreyfus me—but not my commission! For that we go back to the people. But don't put it in that light or you'll spoil all the fun, I say."

"She's so angry with you—you know the insidious effect of the climate—she may work herself ill."

"I'll trust a Senator's daughter not to do that. You'll see. She'll soon be leaving the eggs and the custards to Buggins."

His prophecy was fulfilled the next day, when Miss Dodsworth divided her time between the Light Diet Kitchen and the wards in pursuit of her intention to make a thorough investigation of conditions at the hospital. In ward number—her sympathy was immediately drawn to Pike, who, if he had been at Montauk in the lugubrious days, could have furnished

columns of "red-hot stuff" to the papers. At Manila he was in poor pickings; but his hopes brightened the minute that he saw Miss Dodsworth, knowing intuitively that she was his kind. With a feeling of pride in his superiority, he watched the other fellows along the line till she came to him fumbling their "graft."

"It's so seldom we sees women here," he told the Senator's daughter, "that I had to rub my eyes, miss, to make sure you wasn't an angel."

"How long have you been in hospital, poor fellow?" she asked.

"A month now," he said. "Oh, I'll never be fit to go back to duty. It's the climate and me knee. I'm gon' all to pieces. Me knee was injured in a charge, and it's like boils. Never teched it to ground since. The doctors can't do nawthin' for it and say I'm shammin'."

"What doctors?"

"The captain, and all of 'em. Yes, sha-a-min! Me what hates being shut up in the house and loves to be out fightin'. I get weaker and weaker, and I'll jest kape gettin' weaker 'n' weaker and the doctors'll kape me here! Oh, if I could only die at home, miss!"

The clear-eyed young soldier with a bandage on his shoulder partially rose from the next cot and grinned; but Miss Dodsworth was too absorbed to notice him.

"You shall—you shall live at home!" she exclaimed, brimming over with the interest and sympathy of one who has searched long for treasure and has at last found it. "Meanwhile, cheer up, poor fellow. I can see how weak you are. You shall have a little champagne. I know that that is strengthening."

"Oh, I dunno, I dunno," said the man in the next cot, in an undertone; "I dunno but I need sympathy myself."

The sergeant entered from the opposite end of the ward just as Miss Dodsworth was leaving at the other. He saw that the men around Pike were grinning and smelled nice at once. When he spoke to Pike the malingering assured the sergeant that he had said "scarcely" a word to the lady. He then went to Miss Dodsworth, who was in a high state of indignation.

"Miss, if you don't mind, I'd like to warn you against that man Pike," he said. "He's a hobo that sneaked into the army under the bars—and they sometimes will, do the best you can."

"How do you know that he is?" she demanded, with the flashing eyes of an agitator hewing her way through injustice with broadsword blows.

"He faked and lay down behind a dike in his first scrap and claimed that his knee was hurt. Been so sore he couldn't touch his foot to ground ever since when the doctors was about. Miss, he's a malingeringer."

"How do you know he is?"

"Personal investigation, miss. I stayed up one night just to satisfy myself. If you touch his knee when he's awake he yells bloody murder and he's always got his leg bent. When he was asleep that leg was stretched out straight and I felt all around his knee-cap without waking him."

"Did the captain tell you to tell me all this?"

"No, miss. He don't delegate his talkin'. He's pretty well able to do it himself."

"Yes. You just carry out any brutalities that he doesn't

care to carry out in person. Because you've got a stripe on your arm and get a few dollars a month more than the other men you can tyrannize over them like a plantation overseer in slave times!"

This brought the color to the sergeant's cheeks. He was still in the Service at his age for the love of it and at one-third of the pay that he could get in civil life.

"Miss, you can call me any kind of brute you want to, but when it comes to the captain I'm bound to speak up. Brute is it? I'm known him to walk when he was sicker'n his horse. I've seen him sleep cold and give his blanket to one of his men. But he didn't say it loud enough for the whole camp to hear: 'Here you are, old man, take my blanket!' He just said: 'Buggins, take this blanket.' That's his way. He was born to it. And I'm thinking it's a good thing some of us was born to it or there'd be no order."

Having delivered himself of this little lecture, the sergeant pointed straight for the captain's office, where it happened that that very brutal officer was in the midst of a letter making still another attempt to get two brave men, whose lives he knew depended upon it, started for home on the next transport.

"Pike's been tiling Miss Dodsworth up with guff and she takes his part," he reported. "She called me a brute and wouldn't listen to my advice. I overheard her say she was going to give him champagne."

"Supposing she did give him champagne?"

"Too much vino's the seat of his trouble anyway. 'Twould set him off."

"And maybe he would forget that sick leg and we would have indisputable evidence of his shamming?"

"Mebbe. Yes, sir."

"Well, let the matter stand."

Then the captain picked up a duplicating pad and sent this note marked "copy" to Miss Dodsworth:

"Pike is suffering from alcoholism and, I am convinced, is a malingeringer. Sympathy shown to him will be derogatory to discipline. I trust that you will realize the bad effect of questioning the sergeant's authority before the men."

It merely increased the receiver's vexation. Instead of going to the Luneta before dinner she went to the commissary. As there were no pint bottles in stock she got a quart bottle of champagne. When she gave a glass to Pike he said it was life to him, only he was so weak that it had little effect. Eventually, he wheeled three glasses out of her.

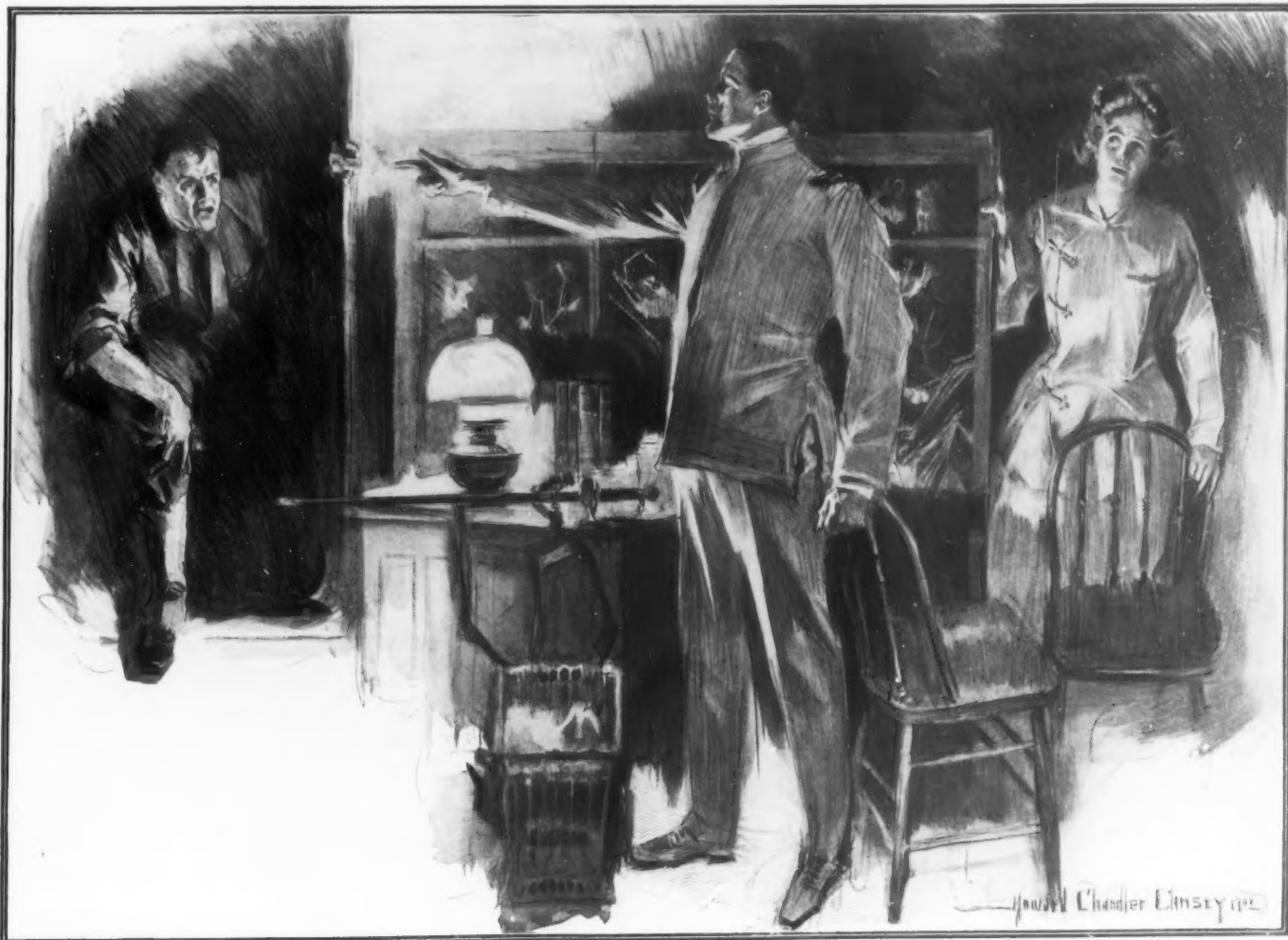
"I'll come to see you the first thing in the morning," she said. "Be of good heart. I'm going to see the general about your case myself."

If she could have seen how ravenously his eye followed the bottle as she took it out of the ward it would not have prepared her, but it would certainly have prepared the sergeant, for what followed. At one o'clock in the morning she was awakened by a noise at her window. She sprang up and looked to see, ghoully in expression by the light of the match he had just struck, Pike's face.

"Come to get the rest of that champagne, my angel," he said, in a maudlin voice.

The idea of calling upon her had not occurred to him until,

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 15)



"GO INTO THE SERGEANT'S OFFICE, PIKE," SAID THE CAPTAIN, "AND YOU MIGHT AS WELL WALK ON BOTH FEET AGAIN"

DRAWN BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY



Opening Night at the Metropolitan



Metropolitan Opera House—Season of 1900—1901





3 P. M.



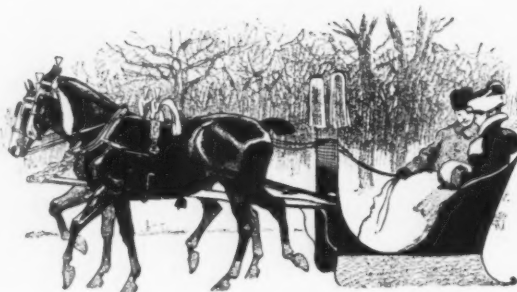
4 P. M.



5 P. M.



6 P. M.



7 P. M.



9 P. M.



THE HUNT BALL

BY
ALFRED STODDART



THE MEADOWHURST HUNT BALL was quite a function in its way. It usually took place during the height of the hunting season when the country houses around Meadowhurst were filled to the overflowing with good cheer, good fellowship and good society.

It was the one fixture of the season which brought them all together—the hard riders, the non-riders and the "road brigade." However mild the enthusiasm and diluted the joys of the latter class during a fast run with the hounds, they shone as brilliantly as any at the Hunt Ball.

In fact, there were not a few who donned the "pink" on that occasion and wore it with far more grace than they displayed on the hunting field, and it was a notorious fact that the members of the "first flight"—the men who rode straightest to hounds—were, as a rule, very bad dancers indeed.

Taking it altogether, however, the Meadowhurst Hunt Ball was always a delightful affair and the cotillon as jolly as possible, a sporting flavor being imparted to it by the favors which usually consisted of hunting crops, spurs, hunting pins, etc.; as well as by the singing of hunting songs, an accomplishment, by the way, in which the non-riders and the road brigade were especially adept.

These features, and other details of the season's ball to be given shortly, were being discussed by the committee of the Meadowhurst Hunt Club, which was in charge of the arrangements, one rainy afternoon at the Club House.

The Committee—which consisted of Fred Galloway, the M. F. H., Dick Weatherbee of Oak Lodge, and old Major Barclay, who had seen more hunting seasons than he cared to confess to—were endeavoring, with the aid and inspiration to be derived from tobacco and a soothing concoction of Scotch whiskey and water, to devise some means by which this season's Hunt Ball should surpass in brilliancy any of the previous efforts of the Club in that direction.

"Of course, it will be the same old story," growled Galloway. "A lot of duds will come down from the city, and they and the softies from around here will have things their own way with the girls."

Galloway's efforts at dancing reminded one of the performing elephants at the circus, while Ruth Morris was the best and most enthusiastic dancer in the Meadowhurst set. And Galloway was head over ears in love with Ruth.

"Yes," added Weatherbee, "and I suppose as usual we will have to import some curled darling to lead the cotillon." Weatherbee was thought to have ambitions in this direction himself, but if such was the case he received no encouragement.

Old Barclay was inclined to view the situation more cheerfully. In fact, the old beau was equally at home in the ballroom and the hunting field. He only laughed and said: "Why don't you fellows learn to dance? And, anyway, the duffers ought to have some chance to show off."

But Galloway was in no mood to be generous. Besides, his brain was busy with an idea which had just occurred to him. "By Jupiter!" he shouted, bringing his fist down so hard on the table that the glasses rattled. "I'll fix 'em. We will get Tom Martindale to lead the cotillon, and we'll have one figure that will open their eyes."

There was a fresh lighting of pipes and cigars, a fresh mixture of Scotch and water, and all the details of the Meadowhurst Hunt Ball were speedily arranged and completed. But although it soon became known that the ball that year would be distinguished by some strikingly original feature, no hint of its mysterious nature escaped the lips of the four conspirators who were in the secret—the three members of the Ball Committee and Tom Martindale, who was to lead the cotillon.

But although the curiosity of the fair sex remained ungratified, their interest in the ball was in no way diminished thereby, and preparations were made on a larger scale by them for the occasion. Numerous trips were made to town, innumerable boxes containing elaborate creations by fashionable modistes were continually arriving, and in some cases even local talent was pressed into service. Even Galloway would not tell Ruth Morris.

Each of the country houses in the neighborhood had its

own house-party of young people, and among them were quite a number of dancing men. In short, never before had the prospect for a successful dance seemed more favorable. To crown all, the night of the ball proved to be a beautiful one, full moon and clear as possible.

Greatly to Galloway's disgust, Ruth Morris had positively and absolutely refused to dance the cotillon with him. True, she had not gone so far as to carry out a dire threat of not speaking to him again, but, in view of the fact that he was withholding a secret from her in connection with that very cotillon, she felt perfectly justified in refusing to dance it with him, and, moreover, she promised to dance it with Harvey Willkens, whom Galloway hated.

While not exactly a member of the "road brigade," Willkens would probably have been classified by Galloway among the "softies." He had plenty of money, and could afford to buy good horses, and he always cut a great figure at the covert-side before the hounds went away. When hounds were running he usually chose a line of his own, preferring to get across country by cautious and devious ways known only to himself; for no one ever saw him again until the finish, unless there was a considerable check, when he would suddenly appear in the crowd and begin to discourse loudly upon the run. You would think he had led the field all the way.

But although most of the men disliked Willkens he was quite a favorite with the other sex. He had a way of sending girls enormously expensive flowers, which warmed more than one insensible heart toward him, and he possessed a round million, which was a point not to be overlooked. Besides, he really did dance well, so that Ruth Morris's choice of a partner for the cotillon was not so very strange after all.

The Meadowhurst Club House was fairly ablaze with light that evening—light that reflected with equal brilliancy from the flashing eyes of the ladies and the jewels which adorned their already sufficient loveliness. The soft strains of the music filled the pretty club house with melody, while the heedless, happy throng danced and flirted and supped. The latest Meadowhurst Hunt Ball was a great and glittering success.

But the cotillon was yet to come.

As usual, this event was confined to the really enthusiastic dancers. Of course, all the prettiest girls in the Meadowhurst set were in it, and, likewise, a plentiful sprinkling of "imported talent," as Galloway called the city men who were visiting in the neighborhood. For the first time in years, however, it was noticed that an unusual number of the hard riders—men who had always avoided the cotillon as they would a pestilence—were dancing that night, though most of them were dancing, as was Fred Galloway, as free lances.

Tom Martindale led with the charming Miss Champion, and from the first every one pronounced it a delightful cotillon. The city men were especially enthusiastic, and Harvey Willkens, who was thought to admire Miss Morris tremendously, was in high feather.

Galloway glared at him viciously every time he danced with Ruth, and several times he felt absolutely certain, in his jealous rage, that Willkens was proposing to her—just as if it was the customary thing to propose during a cotillon.

"Just wait a few minutes, my boy," said Galloway softly to himself. "We will fix you"—meaning Willkens.

And then came the mysterious final figure of the cotillon. A hat, in which were a number of tiny slips of paper, was placed in the centre of the room, and, following Martindale's lead, couple after couple waltzed out to it, each man drawing a slip, upon which a number was written, from the hat.

Then a servant came in bearing a huge bundle, and Martindale donned quickly over his dress-coat an exceedingly curious garment. It was like nothing so much as an old-fashioned nightshirt, and, to crown all, he clapped upon his head something which was really nothing more nor less than a nightcap with a long tassel. In a very few moments all the men who were dancing were similarly arrayed, and presently, at a signal from Martindale, they all fled out, a ghostly spectacle, to the front door of the club house.

Here a surprise awaited the twenty-two strangely attired dancers. Twenty-two horses, saddled and bridled, were

being led to and fro on the lawn by grooms. Above the confused murmur of astonishment and dismay Martindale's voice rang out loud and clear.

"Each man has a number," he said, "and each horse is numbered. You will find your own horses and stand by ready to mount. When the gong rings, we are off. It's a point to point—two miles and back across a fair hunting country."

"In the best parlor of the Black Horse Inn, two miles away, a committee waits to hand the man who gets there first a gold crown. The victor will ride back here and crown a lady the queen of beauty. But any man who registers his name at the Black Horse may claim the crown if he overtakes the victor on his way back, and no one who does not register need come back at all."

There was a gasp of dismay from the town men and a chuckle from the hard riders. Then every one hurried to find his horse, anxious to see how Fate had treated him in this respect. There was not much time to spare, however, for scarcely a minute had elapsed before a stentorian voice cried, "Get ready!" and in a moment more a gong had sounded and they were off.

That is, most of them were. Three or four of the city claps funkled it completely, while as many more were borne irresistibly by their unruly mounts in the direction of the stables.

Galloway found himself mounted on a highly excitable young bay mare, which required all his attention to control. Though he got away fairly well, there were at least three or four flying white figures ahead of him, and he settled himself for a stiff race. The worst of it was that he had no idea whether his mount would jump or not.

This point was speedily settled, however. She cleared the first fence as if she were endeavoring to emulate the cow in the nursery classic and jump over the moon.

A fair majority of the ghostly riders got over the first jump. The horses were, on the whole, a good lot, having been procured for the night from a man who dealt quite extensively in hunters.

But the pace was a killing one, and the number of racers diminished very rapidly. By the time they came in sight of the Black Horse Inn there were only five left, and Galloway was riding neck and neck with a white-robed figure on a gray horse whom he fancied, for some strange reason, to be Willkens.

The thought gave him fresh energy, and he rode just as hard as he knew how to ride.

From the parlor of Black Horse Inn a stream of light flowed, and Galloway just managed to pull up at the open door and grasp the dainty gold bauble which some one thrust into his hand a second ahead of the other man on the gray horse.

Without even waiting to see who the latter was, he was off again, and in a trice he heard the clatter of hoof-beats as the gray horse and three others followed close upon him.

It was a stern chase, but the little bay mare was game, and Galloway, who thought that Willkens was riding the gray horse, would have ridden over the bottomless pit rather than resign the Crown of Beauty to him. A rousing cheer went up from the Club House porch as Galloway galloped up and threw himself from the mare's back.

Much to his surprise, the first man he encountered in the hall was Willkens. "My horse put his foot into a hole and went dead lame," explained Willkens smilingly, as the rider of the gray horse, who proved to be no other than Tom Martindale, appeared in the doorway.

In a very few minutes more Galloway had placed the dainty golden crown—where it, indeed, belonged—on the brow of charming Ruth Morris and bore her off for a waltz.

He said something very confidentially, close to her tiny ear, while the orchestra played softly the soothing strains of a dreamy waltz, and she said something, too. Not a great deal, but enough for Fred Galloway.

The Meadowhurst Hunt Balls are just as jolly now as they ever were, but the "imported talent" does not figure as prominently as it did once.

THE TAMING OF THE CAPTAIN

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 11)

after crawling catlike in the shadows, to avoid the sentries, to the officers' kitchen, he had reinforced his imagination with a pint of sherry.

Miss Dodsworth, who was alone in her quarters, called to him hysterically to leave her window. By way of reply he began to crawl in. She ran to the door and out of it, not knowing where she would go to escape from this beast at that hour when the streets were deserted, until she saw that there was still a light in the office of the bloody military tyrant who held away over Military Hospital Number 1.

He was interrupted in writing a report by the appearance of a young woman in pajamas and a state of terror, who cried, "Pike is in my room!" and then slipped behind a screen.

He met Pike (who had followed Miss Dodsworth) almost at the threshold. At the sight of the captain his senses came back to him. He lifted his foot from the ground and moaned: "The pain in me knee must 'a' driv' me mad!"

"Go into the sergeant's office, Pike," said the captain, "and you might as well walk on both feet again."

"Yes, I guess I've worked that graft out, all right," Pike replied, as he obeyed.

"Now, Miss Dodsworth," the captain called, "you may return to your room. I regret that my sentries are so inefficient that any patient should leave the hospital without detection."

He turned his back to the door and waited until the pat of small feet unmistakably bare passed out of hearing on the other side of the street.

It was late when Miss Dodsworth entered the hospital the next morning. Leeds was just returning from inspecting his sword, unbuckled as soon as the function was over, in his hand.

"I came to thank you for last night," she

Despondency gives place to buoyant spirits when your worst system is re-inforced by Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists and grocers.

A dinner accompanied by Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry is complete. See that you have it.

Burnett's Vanilla

leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.

The Teething Period

Is the trying time in baby's life. Proper feeding then is most essential. To secure uniformity of diet use Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Book "Babies" free. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. Y.

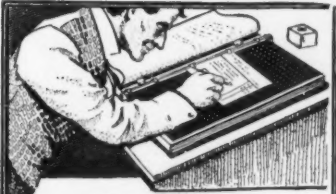
SENT FREE AND PREPAID.

To cure chronic indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N. Y., will send a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palm Berry Wine FREE and PREPAID to any reader of Collier's Weekly. It is a specific for all kidney, bladder and prostate troubles, and one dose a day cures.

FLORIDA, CUBA AND THE SOUTH, MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

The Southern Railway, the great Trunk Line of the South, offers the most perfect service for reaching the principal cities and resorts of the South, Southwest and the Pacific Coast. Three through trains daily operating perfect dining-car service, with through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis, Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Aiken, Augusta, Asheville, Chattanooga, Nashville. Pullman tourist sleeping car Washington to San Francisco without change. January 14th, 1901, New York and Florida Limited resumes service between New York and St. Augustine. Finest train in the world, composed exclusively of composite dining, library, observation, compartment, drawing room and sleeping cars, electric lighted, steam-heated. For descriptive matter of the route, rates and general information regarding the resorts of the South call on or address New York Ticket Office, 211 and 195 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thewatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, corner 28th Street.

W. A. TURK, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, T. M.



SAVE HALF THE WORK.

Bills Copied While Writing

No press; no water; no brush; no work. Any ink; any pen; any paper. Our Pen-Carbon Paper never smudges. Our patent clip holds bill firm. Our

PEN-CARBON BILL BOOK

makes a perfect copy—the clearest carbon copy you ever saw. Page is always perfectly flat. Book copies 200 invoices, bills, receipts, etc., with one filler. Nominal cost. If your dealer does not keep it send for description and free specimen of work.

PEN-CARBON MANIFOLD CO.
Dept. V, 145-7-9 Centre St., New York.

said, "and to surrender. Though if I had had right on my side, as you had, I think I should have won."

"I am sure of it," he replied.

Not to make a short story a long one by leading up, in stock propriety, to the climax—for the time elapsed was only two days—they were married the following winter at the Senator's house in Washington.

THE END

NAILED THE CHAP.

Her Father in the Same Mind.

"I never thought for one moment that coffee was the cause of my worn-out feeling and dull headaches and energy all gone, until I began to notice that my bad feelings came on every morning after drinking coffee for breakfast, no matter how well I felt when I got up."

"I began to think the subject over and finally decided to try Postum Food Coffee in place of common coffee and see if it was coffee that had been hurting me. After making the change, I discovered, to my delight, that the headache and worn-out feeling did not come on after breakfast."

"After a very thorough trial I am fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, and that leaving it off and using Postum Food Coffee has restored me to health."

"My father, who has had very poor health for several years, quit coffee some time ago and began using Postum in place of it. It would surprise any one to see how much he has improved."

"When I boil Postum twenty minutes and serve it immediately while it is hot, with good rich cream, I think it far exceeds any coffee."

"Please do not print my name."

This lady lives in Prairie City, Iowa. Her name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich.

Pears'

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no free alkali. There are a thousand virtues of soap; this one is enough. You can trust a soap that has no biting alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.



Throat Ease and Breath Perfume.

SEN-SEN

TRADE MARK


5c

CHEW

Beeman's

The Original

Pepsin Gum



Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.

All Others Are Imitations.



FREE—FAIRBANK'S FAIRY CALENDAR 1901—FREE

Consists of five designs, 10 1/4 x 12 1/4, elegantly lithographed in beautiful colors and gold, on extra heavy plate stock. They represent handsome, decorated Dresden china plaques, on rich plush backgrounds, no two alike. The first sheet is the calendar proper, as it contains the entire twelve months' calendar dates grouped within the plaque, with a background of royal purple. The other four designs contain figures typifying "Morning," "Noon," "Evening" and "Night," modeled in colors appropriate to the time of day represented, and backed on relief plaques, set against rich plush mats of silvery-blue, bright apple-green, rich peacock-blue and deep crimson. These four plaques have no lettering whatever to mar their artistic beauty, and are designed expressly for decorative purposes. Each of the five sheets has a separate hanger, which can be retained or removed, so that the plaques and calendar can be used singly or together, framed or unframed, to decorate your home in an almost endless variety of ways which your own ingenuity and artistic taste will suggest.

These illustrations of the five sheets give but a faint idea of the rich coloring, exquisite beauty and superb decorative effect of the calendar. It is superior to many calendars offered in the Art stores for \$1.00.

Mailed free for ten FAIRBANK'S FAIRY SOAP wrappers, or seven 2-cent stamps. Have you tried the new oval cake of FAIRY SOAP—the same FAIRY quality, the new FAIRY shape, unquestionably the best floating white soap ever made? Endorsed by the wives of a majority of U. S. Senators and by many other prominent women.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, 285 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Mfrs. also of Gold Dust Washing Powder.



van Houten's Cocoa

combines Strength, Purity and Solubility. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.


Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

CUT A FIGURE IN THE WORLD

We teach mechanics the theory of their work; help misplaced people to change their work; enable young people to support themselves while learning a profession.

250,000 students and graduates in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam and Civil Engineering, Telephony, Architecture, Refrigeration, Book-binding, etc. Write for circular and mention subject in which interested.

International Correspondence Schools.
Established 1862.
Capital \$1,500,000.
Box 1194 Scranton, Pa.



Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Violin, Piano & Organ

Self-taught without notes, by FIGURE METHOD. We ship our method to students locally at an EXTRA BIG DISCOUNT, simply to advertise our goods & establish a trade. Big Illustrated Catalog & 100 Banjos sent Free.

E. C. HOWE, Manufacturer,
1661 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.



Old way—10 yrs. to learn. New way—10 min. to learn.



White Rock

LITHIA WATER

WILLIAMS'S SHAVING STICK

THE ACME OF LUXURY



THE PINNACLE OF PERFECTION

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BY MAIL 25c. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SUPPLY YOU.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.
LONDON • PARIS • DRESDEN • SYDNEY

WAS AWARDED ONLY GOLD MEDAL OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900



Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious.

The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

A SWELL AFFAIR

DENT'S Toothache Gum

STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY
Not a Chewing Gum.

HOW TO USE IT.
Clean cavity of tooth, and press firmly into it a piece of the Gum. If no cavity, apply to the gum as a plaster. At all druggists, 15 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The BEST HOT AIR or
TURKISH BATH

CABINET—Free on Trial.

All who suffer from rheumatism, liver, kidney or bladder troubles, neuralgia, catarrh, eczema, obesity, night sweats or bad complexion, etc., should write at once for one of these most wonderful and scientific constructed cabinets, give it a thorough trial in the privacy of your own home and if not perfectly satisfactory do not keep it. Write to the KELLOGG SANITAS CO., 32 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich. for book on healthful hygiene. Select the style you prefer and cabinet will be shipped at once.

200 Egg Incubator For \$12.00.

The simplest, most perfect incubator made in the world. This is a new one at a remarkably low price. It is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

and made as thoroughly good as any incubator on the market. It will hatch every fertile egg put in it, and stand up to regular usage as well as the most costly. Write for free catalogue.

GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Garment Cutting

TAUGHT BY MAIL or at School.
Best Method.

Cutters of Garments for Men and Women are always in demand and earn large salaries. We prepare you quickly for the profession.

For terms and particulars address,
Custom Cutters & Tailors, 211 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

THIS AUTOGRAPH IS NEVER ON A POOR SHADE-ROLLER AND NEVER ABSENT FROM A GOOD ONE.

GET THE GENUINE

Stewart Hartshorn
HARTSHORN

ADOPTED CHILDREN

AMONG the really true and fine things which women of wealth may do for the betterment of society is one which too seldom presents itself as feasible. The adoption of an orphaned child is fraught, on the one hand, with problems incidental to heredity. What may not this pretty baby have received from its parents in moral or physical tendencies hard to overcome, is a legitimate question. But as I once heard a beautiful woman say, holding in her arms the tiny morsel of humanity whom she had rescued from Heaven knows what gulf of misery, "In my home and in my care, the child will have a better chance than if brought up in an institution, or left to the tender mercies of the neighbors who have enough to do in bringing up their own broods." Adopted children do not always turn out well, but neither do children brought up with every advantage and born in the purple develop invariably into satisfactory men and women. One must do one's best and trust in God. Children who have been, so far as any one can see, unhappily born, and bred without much thoughtful nurture, sometimes show fine traits when mature, and help bravely in the world's work. If any one, being childless, chooses to adopt a child, or having several children brings into the home another from the outside to receive home kindness and cherishing, or takes a child to bring up in memory of one whom death has snatched away, the intention will be recognized as pure, and the effort will not fail of a blessing from the God of the fatherless.

ABOUT TIME

TIME is a trite subject; we all share a fund of ideas about it, and most of us have a stock of grievance, in that there isn't enough of it to go around. Philosophers tell us to be calm, but the trouble is we have not time enough for all we want to do, and our days and weeks are too short for our plans and wishes. Some of us are not satisfied with a complaint now and then; we form a habit of sighing and looking pensive, as we vainly clutch at the skirts of never-stopping time. Yet we are aware, when we are reasonable, that we have all the time there is, and that if we waste it the fault is wholly our own.

The toilers of this world are not allowed to waste their time. A person who has positive business engagements, minds the clock, and this is as much the rule with the President in the White House as with the motor-man who guides a trolley. If we have to run any sort of train, we look well to our schedule. But there are thousands of us who are loud in our complaints, yet who deliberately scorch the wealth of odd minutes which time showers upon us. What may not one accomplish in odd moments? Beautiful pieces of needlework, tapestries, embroideries, quilts, tablecloths, have been wrought by deft and busy women in the fragments of half and quarter hours, snatched at intervals. The waste of odd moments causes for most of us the chronic grievance against Time. We do have all the time there is.

HELEN WINSLOW'S CAT-BOOK

HELEN WINSLOW is known and loved by clubwomen all over the land. Her appearance on any platform is the signal for a very cordial and flattering welcome, and her words are always received with attention as those of one who has something to say and knows how to say it pitifully and lucidly. Miss Winslow now makes a bid for favor in another direction. She is, like the old Egyptians, a worshipper of that mysterious and dainty creature, the cat. A cat's worst enemy never denies that the cat has personality. In certain occult ways, cats resemble women, and this is not said to the disadvantage of the latter, although there are women who on occasion thrust out a sharp claw from a velvet sheath, as unexpectedly and viciously as does an offended puss. Cats are delicate, they are home-loving, they are fond of comfort, they have no little dignity. Turned loose and obliged to undergo the hardships of tramp life, they are most wretched, and of all domestic animals they are the most to be pitied, if not sheltered and protected.

Miss Winslow writes with enthusiasm, and her book is finely illustrated. A superb cat beams on us from the cover. Miss Julia Marlowe's cat blinks at us in the frontispiece, and Miss Mary Wilkins smiles as she proudly displays her favorite cats.

The fact that the breeding and selling of fine cats has become a paying industry is brought out by Miss Winslow in a valuable and statistical chapter. To some people it will be news that there are cats worth five and six hundred dollars in cash. A cat of high degree named Napoleon the Great is so prized by his owner that four thousand dollars as a bait has been refused for him. This cat has splendid orange fur and the head of a lion, is ten years old and weighs twenty-three pounds. He is a pure French Angora, and has a long pedigree. Chicago is the headquarters of a club devoted to cats, and its members, not confined to Chicago, are scattered widely over the United States.

Miss Winslow's book is christened "Concerning Cats."

SAVE COLDS!
SAVE SICKNESS!
SAVE DOG-TORS' BILLS!

WEAR GOOD RUBBERS!
Hood Rubbers are the best.

Sold everywhere.

HOOD RUBBER CO.,
Boston, Mass.

THE NIGHT MARE JUMPS OUT THE WINDOW WHEN THE PERFECTION MATTRESS COMES IN THE DOOR.

Bad dreams are often caused by UNRESTED BEDS.

Perfection Air Mattresses

mean refreshing sleep and perfect comfort wherever they are used—at home, in camp, or on the yacht. Clean—sanitary—odorless. Will not absorb moisture and may be carried in a grip or packed away in a small space when not in use.

Send for illustrated catalogue and booklet "What People Say About Perfection Air Goods."

Mechanical Fabric Company
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

VIOLIN VALUE

A Violin bought by our original and unique plan becomes simply an investment. It is always worth exactly what you paid for it. It will pay you to investigate this plan before buying. We carry the largest line of fine and rare Violins in America. Good ones from \$10 up. Large, handsomely illustrated Violin Cat. FREE on request.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
161 E. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS make 25 PER CENT Commission by getting orders for our TEAS, COFFEES, EXTRACTS, SPICES and BAKING POWDER. Special PRESENTS or Checks. Freight paid. New terms free.

Great American Tea Co., (Collier's),
91-93 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 280

RICH FURS

EVENING WRAPS.
TAILOR-MADE GOWNS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
EXCLUSIVE MODELS TO SELECT FROM.
A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING FUR GARMENTS.

Kenney

8 WEST 33D STREET,
OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

Largest Nursery.
Fruit Stock Free. Result of 30 years' experience.

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINES AND FILMS.

MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE.

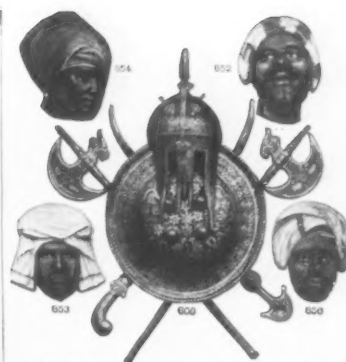
HARBACH & CO. 809 Filbert St. Phila. Pa.

\$2.75 BUYS A \$6.00 Dress Pattern

For \$2.75 we furnish a full dress pattern of six yards of genuine 42-inch Pierola Two Tone Mercerized Crepon, your choice of colorings, goods that retail everywhere at \$1.00 per yard. . . . Send No Money Weekly, and we will send you a big, full dress pattern of six yards of this fine, 42-inch, new style PIEROLA CREPON by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine the goods at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such a dress pattern as you could not buy from your storekeeper at home at less than \$6.00, a class of goods that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced by everyone the greatest value ever shown in your section, the acme of fashion, then pay the ex- \$2.75 and express charges. The express charges will average from 15c to 30c.

This Handsome New Mercerized Pierola Crepon is one of the handiest heavy weight fabrics shown this season, a fairly varied crepon effect. Comes in heliotrope and black, gold and black, turquoise and black, black and white, green and black, blue and red, navy and turquoise, green and red, cardinal and black, brown and gold, olive and cerise, also black. Be sure to state color wanted, and give first and second choice, so if we are out of one we can send the other. For more than 6 yards, 46 cents per yard extra. We have bought these goods direct from one of the largest mills under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE for quality.

Our Special \$2.75 Price for six yards of this 42-inch goods (a full dress pattern), is a price based on the actual cost to produce, is less than dealers can buy in hundred piece lots, is such value as was never before offered by any house. We make this heretofore unheard of price of \$2.75 for a full yard dress pattern to advertise our Dress Gown Department and get people everywhere interested in our big values. WRITE FOR FREE DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. Order To-day. Don't Delay. When these goods are gone they never again can be offered at the price. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



Artistic Cozy Corners and Dens

Are not so much a matter of money as of good taste in the selection and arrangement of the decorations. The above pictures show but a few of scores of artistic pieces intended for Cozy Corners, Dens, Halls, Oriental Rooms, Libraries and rooms in homes generally. Being made of Papier Maché they are not only light in weight and practically indestructible but much more beautiful in finish than plaster or iron which chips and breaks. A tack will hold them in place.

Armor 806, 18 1/2 x 30 inches, finish antique or bright iron, by express prepaid, \$5.00

Oriental Heads 852, 853, 854 and 856 are life size, in colors, weight 6 lb., prepaid, \$2.00

Send for "Artistic Decorations," a booklet showing other designs. If your dealer will not supply you, send direct to us. Reference, First National Bank, Milwaukee.

National Papier Maché Works, 109 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MODENE

HAIR ON FACE, NECK AND ARMS

INSTANTLY REMOVED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE MOST DELICATE SKIN

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It Cannot Fall. If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supercedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken. LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 85, Cincinnati, Ohio
Every Bottle Guaranteed
We Offer \$1.00 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

To Clerks, Salesmen and Others

on a moderate salary, a vital question is:
"How can my savings be invested to
bring the greatest returns at middle or
old age?"

3 Conditions Essential

1. The possibility of investing small amounts.
2. Absolute security.
3. A prospect of a fair profit.

The Prudential

meets all these requirements in
its profit-sharing

Endowment Policy

which also protects the family of
the insured during the investment
period, and returns a cash sum
much in excess of the total pre-
miums paid. Write for particulars.

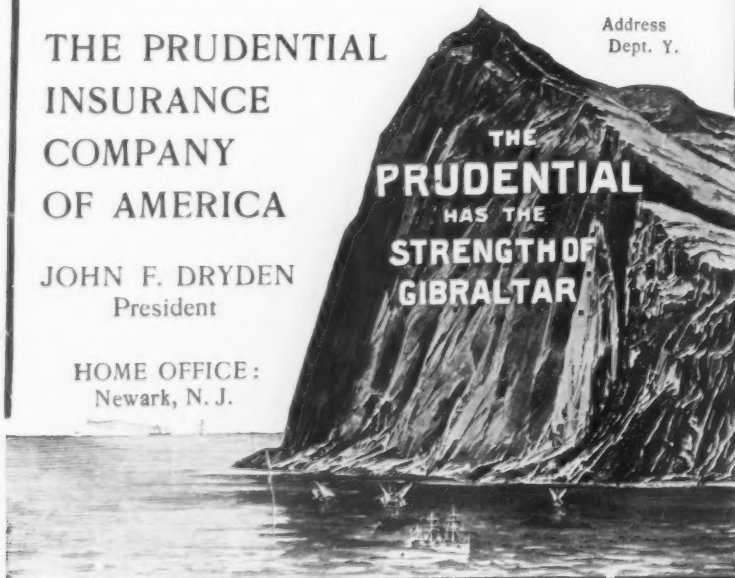
THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN
President

HOME OFFICE:
Newark, N. J.

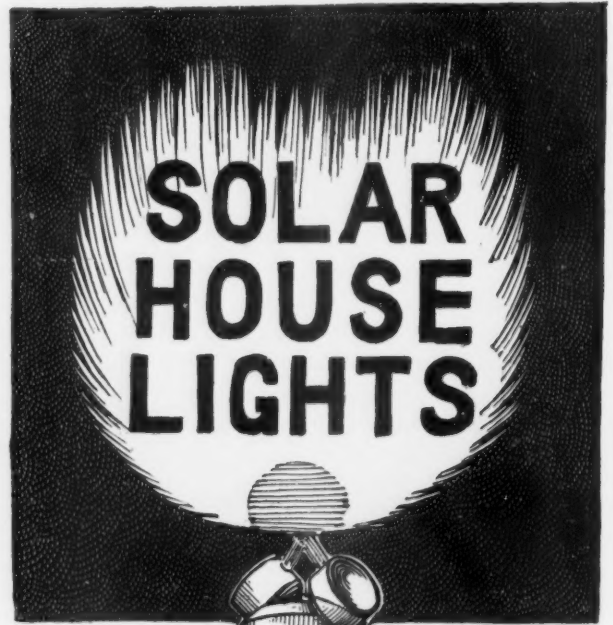
Address
Dept. Y.

THE
PRUDENTIAL
HAS THE
STRENGTH OF
GIBRALTAR



"What caps the climax in the usefulness of Carbide of Calcium gas will be known as Solar House Lights. The plan is so simple and inexpensive and so handy it promises soon to bring about a notable change in the lighting of homes, especially in towns and rural communities."

From Scientific American.



For houses not having gas or electric light service. And for those that have, but wish economy and independence.

COSTS
\$3.50
Per light.

EAST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Each light lasts
a lifetime.

It is difficult to de-
scribe in an advertise-
ment.

But, there is no ques-
tion about it, you will
want it at once when
you understand what
it is.

Write for our full descrip-
tions and instructions on
the new system of "SO-
LAR HOUSE LIGHTS."

Gives a steady light,
brilliant as electricity,
and whiter.

Excels any town gas
service in existence.

No complications;
nothing to get out
of order.

Simple as A, B, C.
Handy as a "candle"
—jets can be carried
around anywhere in
the house.

Gas cannot escape like
from the town mains.

No smell, no smoke,
and no danger, as with
kerosene or gasoline.

No accident of any kind
possible, and the whit-
est, steadiest and richest
light that is known.

WRITE AT ONCE TO

BADGER BRASS MFG. CO.,

10 OLIVE STREET, KENOSHA, WIS.

Dealers to carry samples wanted in every town.

A big proposition and a rare chance.



"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE"—Puck.
to pay \$40 to \$60 for a Steel Range that does not cost over \$12 at this Factory to build,
the difference being profits and expenses of an Army of middlemen. Such folly
no longer necessary, as we offer our

HAPGOOD "ANTI-TRUST" STEEL RANGE
at one-half agents' prices. Guaranteed for 5 years. Money refunded if not entirely sat-
isfactory. Send for Big Free Catalogue of Sewing Machines, Buggies at Old
Prices, Harness, Lawn Swings \$3.75, and 1000 other things at half
dealers' prices. Reference this paper. Have your bank look us up. Address

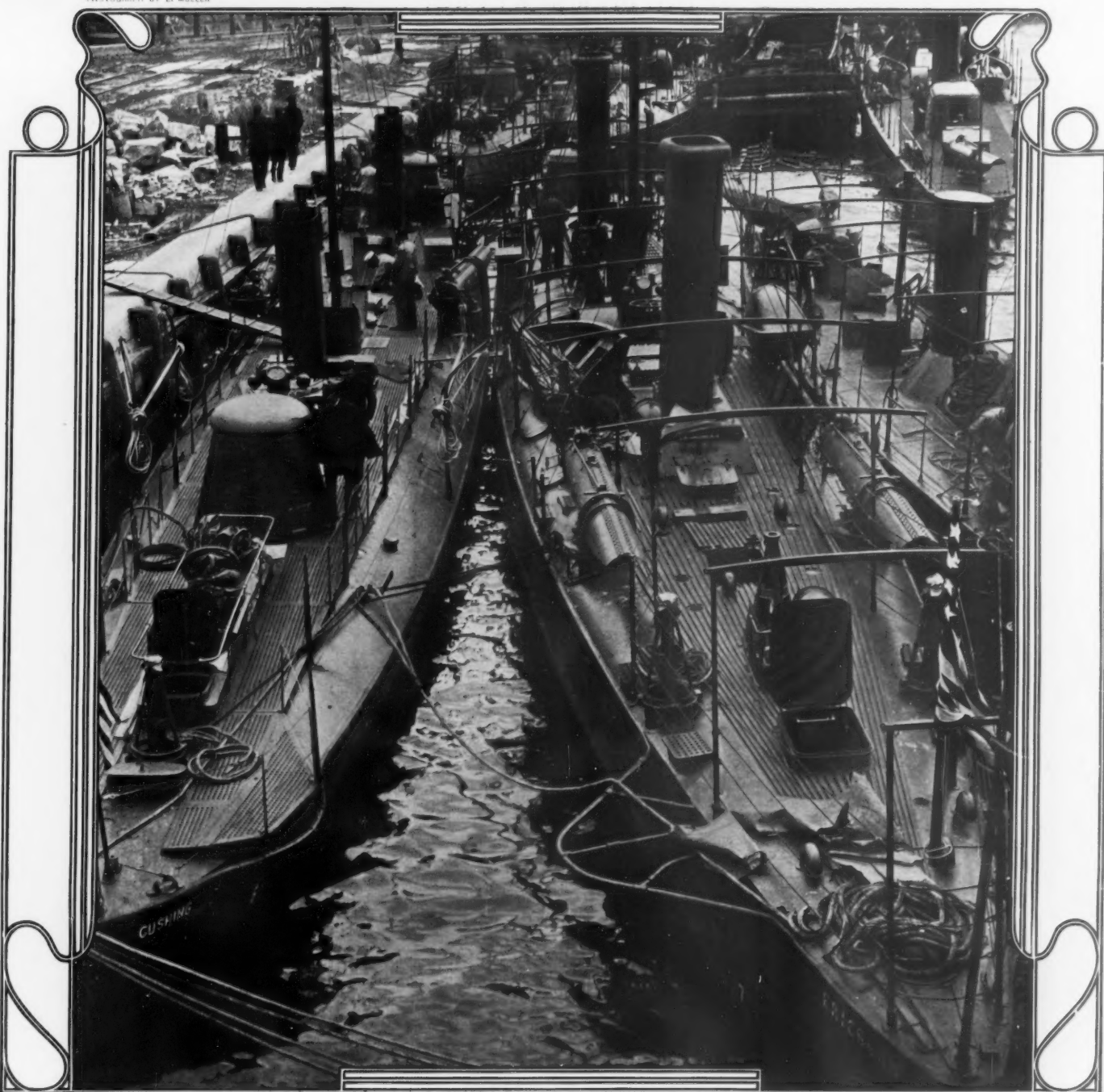
HAPGOOD MANUFACTURING CO., Box 983, ALTON, ILL.
The only mfg. company in the world in their line selling direct to the consumer.

EARN THIS 112 PIECE DINNER SET.



DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

Simply send your name and address & we will
send you 5 doz. sets of Ladies Beauty
Pins (each set with an exquisite Jewel)
to sell at 25c a set. When sold, send
us the money and we will send you
the handsome China Dinner Set,
beautifully decorated and trimmed
with Gold. Not a toy set, but full
size for family use. No charge for pack-
ing and boxing. If you cannot sell all the
sets we will send you a handsome present
for those you do sell. Don't mistake this
liberal offer. We trust you and will
run all the risk. Write to-day.
The Maxwell Co. Dept. 777 St. Louis, Mo.



THE UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOAT FLEET, recently commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, includes several that did service in the Cuban waters, notably the "Winslow," upon which Ensign Bagley was killed. After being sent to Newport to receive their torpedo equipment, the boats will cruise in Southern and Eastern waters: The "Cushing," Lieutenant Richard S. Douglas; the "Ericsson," Lieutenant A. H. Davis; the "Porter," Lieutenant Samuel M. Strite; the "Dupont," Lieutenant George Evans; the "Rogers," Lieutenant G. C. Davison; the "Foote," Ensign R. I. Curtin; the "McKee," the "Morris" and the "Talbot"

NOME AND ITS FUTURE

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 7)

on the claims, and, to their surprise, they found not a fraction but a whole claim, one thousand three hundred and twenty feet long, which by chance was unstaked.

They prospected to the creek-head. They hadn't any digging to do. They had only to take a shovelful of gravel from the bed of the running stream. They were amazed at what they found. They staked, went back to Behring City, recorded their claim as No. 9, Gold Run, and carried back sufficient lumber for thirty-two feet of sluice-boxes. After their sluice-boxes had been working a few days they went back to Behring City and hired twenty-three men—every man in town except two—to pack provisions and supplies over to their camp. When the men got back to Behring City, and the news of what they saw reached Nome, claims on Gold Run were selling within a few days for ten thousand dollars.

One of the first to get to the new creek and buy a claim was Oscar Ashby, the well-known Yukon old-timer. Ashby showed me a small bottle containing gold dust. "That," said he, "is the ten-dollar pan that you heard about my taking." It was the first pan he took, and he panned it on No. 9.

The new diggings were not over five or six feet to bedrock, with prospects, from almost the surface down, of two and a half to five dollars, while pans were taken of from sixteen to twenty-six dollars.

It was September before work began, and the longest time that work was done on any claim was three weeks. The freshets, as on Garfield Creek, put an end to work; but in that short time no fewer than six claims had been not only prospected but were "producers," having turned out from four to seven thousand dollars each. On many others, the

so-called "dead-work," as drains and dams, was done, ready for work in the spring. It is a safe estimate that one thousand men will be working next year on Gold Run and tributaries. If these creeks produce as Anvil, Snow and the other creeks near Nome, as there is every indication at the present time they will, their output next year, and the year following, together with that of the Kougarak, will go into the millions of dollars.

PERMANENCE OF THE NEW DISTRICTS

The new districts have the great advantage of being upon a harbor where vessels can discharge and load safe from the gales that sweep the coast at Nome and wreak such havoc with shipping. Teller and Behring City are rival towns, and are eight miles apart. Several hundred people will winter in each place, "holding down" lots until spring, when it will be settled which is the principal town. At present, fortune seems to favor Teller. Lots in the latter place are now worth as high as fifteen hundred dollars, and when I left there buildings were going up as fast as lumber could be procured. Some are even predicting that Teller will supplant Nome as the metropolis, but I think this will hardly be the case. The sea ice is clear at Nome three weeks earlier than at Port Clarence. Though a safe harbor for the smaller vessels, it is far from being an ideal one. The deeper-draught steamers must anchor as far from the shore as at Nome, while there are hidden shoals not in the chart. Our steamer, the *Valencia*, drawing fifteen and one-half feet, and the deepest-draught vessel that ever entered Port Clarence, went aground in supposedly deep water, and was pulled off by a whaler which happened to be in harbor at the time. The agent of the marine insurance companies happened to be aboard the *Valencia* when the grounding occurred, and the mishap may result in vessels being instructed by the insurance companies that, until a perfect chart is made, they enter the harbor at their own risk.

Another striking development of the latter half of summer was the discovery of rich pay upon the hillsides at the head

of Anvil Creek. Prospects of great richness are found from the surface down. I saw fifty-cent and dollar pans, and a nugget weighing one ounce, taken from only a shovel-blade's depth below the surface, two hundred feet above the bed of Anvil Creek. A "bench" claim at the head of Nakkilla Gulch, Anvil Creek, upon which four men were working with two rockers, using water hauled by horses from Anvil Creek, produced, on consecutive ten-hour days, respectively one hundred and ten, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and fifty and three hundred ounces of gold per day! The rockers were cleaned up hourly. On the last day, when the rocker record for both Alaska and Klondike was surpassed, one rocker rocked out one thousand dollars, the assay value of the day's work being close to five thousand four hundred dollars.

WINTER OPERATIONS

Steam thawers will be in operation this winter on some of the creeks and "benches." The present scarcity of fuel makes winter work difficult at present, but with lower freight upon coal, and perhaps with the development of some large deposits of coal recently discovered near Nome, winter work will be carried on as systematically as in Klondike.

About six thousand people will winter around Nome. These will pass the winter without great hardship, being housed for the most part in warm buildings and with an abundance of provisions in camp, though the close of navigation promises a shortage of coal, the visible supply on October 16 being only two thousand tons, the price forty-five dollars per ton and likely to be one hundred dollars later. On January 1 many claims will be open for relocation, and there will be much relocation done. Many parties have already started into the interior to stake, and before summer there will be very little ground in the Seward Peninsula left to stake. As far as excitement is concerned, the boom of Nome is over. Henceforth it will steadily develop, as Klondike did, each year turning out more and more gold.



"She walks the waters like a thing of life."
PROPERLY DESCRIBES

A TRUSCOTT BOAT

**Better Boats
And Machinery
Cannot Be Made**

THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL,
PERFECT MODELS.
THEY REQUIRE LITTLE
MORE ATTENTION TO
BE ALWAYS READY
THAN A ROWBOAT.

FASTEST - HANDSOMEST - CHEAPEST - BEST

Free illustrated booklet gives details.

Truscott Boat Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

Seed DUE BILL Free

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1901 catalogue, filled with more Bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes and many Novelties at lowest prices. Give me the great money making plant. Giant Prize Tomatoes, 2 for 1c, Pan American Oats, sent out free to farmers, and two Free Passes to Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. are offered. \$2,500.00 a cash premium. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send plates for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too. F. B. MILLS, Box 90, Roschell, Oundaga Co., N. Y.



**HALDON 3 IN
DUNLOE 2 5-8 IN**

This Style

is one of the latest shapes—made in two heights. It is the proper thing in a high turn-downs close fitting in front, and very stylish in appearance. Many other desirable styles are illustrated in our booklet "What to Wear," sent free on request. Your dealer can supply you with our goods if not, send to us stating style and SIZE. Collars, 15c. each—2 for 25c. Cuffs, 25c. per pair.

CORLISS, COON & CO.

Dept. R Troy, N. Y.

All over the world

Bicycle Playing Cards

are preferred by experienced players. Sold by dealers from Greenland to Australia. "Card Games, and How to Play Them" a 120 page book mailed for six flap ends from Bicycle boxes, or five 2c. stamps. Dept. 29, THE U. S. PLAYING CARD CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

No other 25c. card is so durable and satisfactory

Grand Prix, Paris Exposition, 1900.

Goddess of Liberty trade-mark ace on every pack.

For Duplicate Whist use Paine's, Kalamazoo, or U. S. Trays.

The Secret of Sandow's Strength Revealed.

He says it lies in the regular use of the Sandow Spring Grip Dumb-Bells, illustrated here-with. Call on your sporting goods dealer and convince yourself it is a perfect dumb-bell by taking a few minutes' exercise. This will cost you nothing.

No. 1. Children's, Pair, \$1.25	No. 4. Youths', Pair, \$2.50
No. 2. Girls', " 1.75	No. 5. Ladies', " 2.50
No. 3. Boys', " 1.75	No. 6. Men's, " 3.00

Complete in box with chart of exercises. Fall and Winter Sports Catalogue Free upon Application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
(Incorporated)
New York Chicago Denver

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

20 MINUTES a day in the study of advertising will fit you for \$25 to \$50 per week position. Employed graduates prove it. We teach every practical feature by mail. Write for evidence free. **PAGE-DAVIS CO.** Suite 19, 167 Adams St. Chicago

COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1.

Large sample mailed free. COE CHEM. CO., Cleveland, O.



Alois P. Swoboda

teaches by mail, with perfect success, his original and scientific method of Physiological Exercise without any apparatus whatever, and requiring but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. By this condensed system more exercise can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

Absolutely Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Exhaustion
... and revitalizes the whole body ...

Pupils are of both sexes, ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition, individual instructions are given in each case. Write at once for full information and Booklet containing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens, to **ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 106 Venetian Bldg., CHICAGO.**

OUTING

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
OF SPORT TRAVEL ADVENTURE
AND COUNTRY LIFE
EDITED BY CASPAR WHITNEY

WE WILL SEND POSTPAID UPON APPLICATION

PROSPECTUS FOR 1901

AND

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The Outing Publishing Company, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York City

SPORTS OF THE AMATEUR

EDITED BY
WALTER CAMP

As I HAVE had several letters regarding the matter of distribution of football honors in the Middle West, and as there are so many people along the Eastern seaboard who do not fully appreciate the progress that the interior of the country has made in this sport, I want to set down a few facts. In the first place, in spite of the downfall of one or two of the formerly noted Western cracks, especially the University of Chicago, the standard of the game has by no means deteriorated. If one regards its future promise as the true measure of its progress this season has been a good one. Averages in the West are apt to be more misleading than in the East, where most teams have a sort of rating which in a way they preserve from year to year, sometimes higher, sometimes lower, but almost never disappearing from the schedule. But in the West there are numbers of new teams coming along all the time and appearing upon the schedules, playing here and there a game and then, if unsuccessful, dropping out. One should remember this in comparing the following figures: Minnesota made 13 times as many points as her opponents, Wisconsin made 22 times as many, Iowa 11, Michigan 24, Illinois 14, Chicago only made half as many points as her opponents, but she played Pennsylvania, Brown, Minnesota, Iowa, Northwestern, Wisconsin and Michigan—a rare schedule.

No sport has had a greater increase in distribution of interest in the last few years than basket-ball. It is played now in every gymnasium in the country, and on spaces varying from those in which all the players are practically in a huddle continually to surfaces so large that passing and running are quite well developed. Basket-ball is essentially an indoor sport thus far, although many are anxious to see it taken out of doors; and, in fact, some seasons ago it was played more or less in the open. No indoor or gymnasium sport can be as invigorating as an outdoor contest, but for development of activity and suppleness there is no better sport in the category.

As to its distribution, it is played not only by men, but by women, boys and girls, students and professors; like golf, there seems to be no class exempt. Some seasons ago, when the writer was on the Pacific Coast, so great did the enthusiasm become among the professors that the play grew more and more vigorous, until not only one, but more than one, suffered from fractured ribs. This did not stop the sport, nor the enthusiasm of the faculty devotees, however. It is now played in almost every school and college, as well as in Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums, throughout the country.

The game consists in two teams facing each other, each team defending its own goal and endeavoring to reach the goal of the opponents, these goals being basket or network, suspended above the playing surface so that the ball must be tossed up and over in order to go into the net. The rules provide against undue roughness and are designed, as far as possible, to prevent injury; and, although it is a rough and vigorous sport, it is quite within the province of sound individuals—men, women, girls and boys.

The object of the game of basket ball was, in the minds of those who were its originators and who have watched and fathered it through its successive years of life, to secure a sport which was adapted more particularly to gymnasiums. Not that they had at any time any prejudice against its being played out of doors. On the contrary, they fostered such play as much as possible; but they realized that the number of possible outdoor games which were popular and satisfactory was so much greater than the number of indoor games possessing these qualities that the opportunity for basket-ball would lie principally in risk and gymnasium. When one appreciates this, one has a fairer idea of what the ends to be attained actually were. First, it was necessary to get some game that had the element of contest in it, but after that the most difficult part of the work came in ensuring the possibility of playing a game of some physical contact in confined spaces and where floor and walls presented opportunities of injury which would have been great had the rules defining this physical contact been less stringent and less carefully considered. For this reason it was forbidden for any player to hold another, to strike or push another, to trip or shoulder an opponent, and, finally, to indulge in any kind of roughness. Then the ball must be held, passed, or thrown with the hands and not hugged up to the person with the arms. It may be batted, but not struck with the fist. All these provisions were necessary to ensure freedom from injury when playing indoors, for the chances are that such stringency would not be necessary in the game if played in the open field.

The game can be played by any number, and on any kind of a surface. In the early days of experimental work it has been actually played by fifty men on a side, and on a field as large as the ordinary football field. It has also been played in a gymnasium no larger than twelve feet by twenty. The most common number, however, is five on a side, and the ordinary gymnasium surface the scene of contest. A great deal of skill has been developed in the passing and throwing, and it is a game that strikes any spectator as being especially productive of suppleness, grace and ease, even when the contest is close and the interest intense.

The defeat of Travis by Douglas was not wholly unexpected. There are many followers of the foreign-bred golfer who would back him against the champion regularly when both were in form. Travis may be the better on the putting green—and, as a rule, Douglas is at his poorest there—but through the fair green there is certainly no man yet of our native golfers who can hold Douglas on his average play. Furthermore, whenever he plays he usually improves as he goes on. Yet Travis has played and is now playing far more consistent golf than any previous champion, and his friends are right in saying that he is a safe man to follow at any and all times.

The entire boating situation in the colleges is in a most interesting condition. Hankan will probably be the coach of the Columbia crew next season, and in the short time which he had last year he did such good work that there is likely to be considerable confidence placed in the performance of the Columbia crew this year. This is not only dependent upon their ability to raise the funds to carry on the sport, as it is simply impossible with an empty exchequer to maintain a boat club, and especially a boat club with a salaried coach.

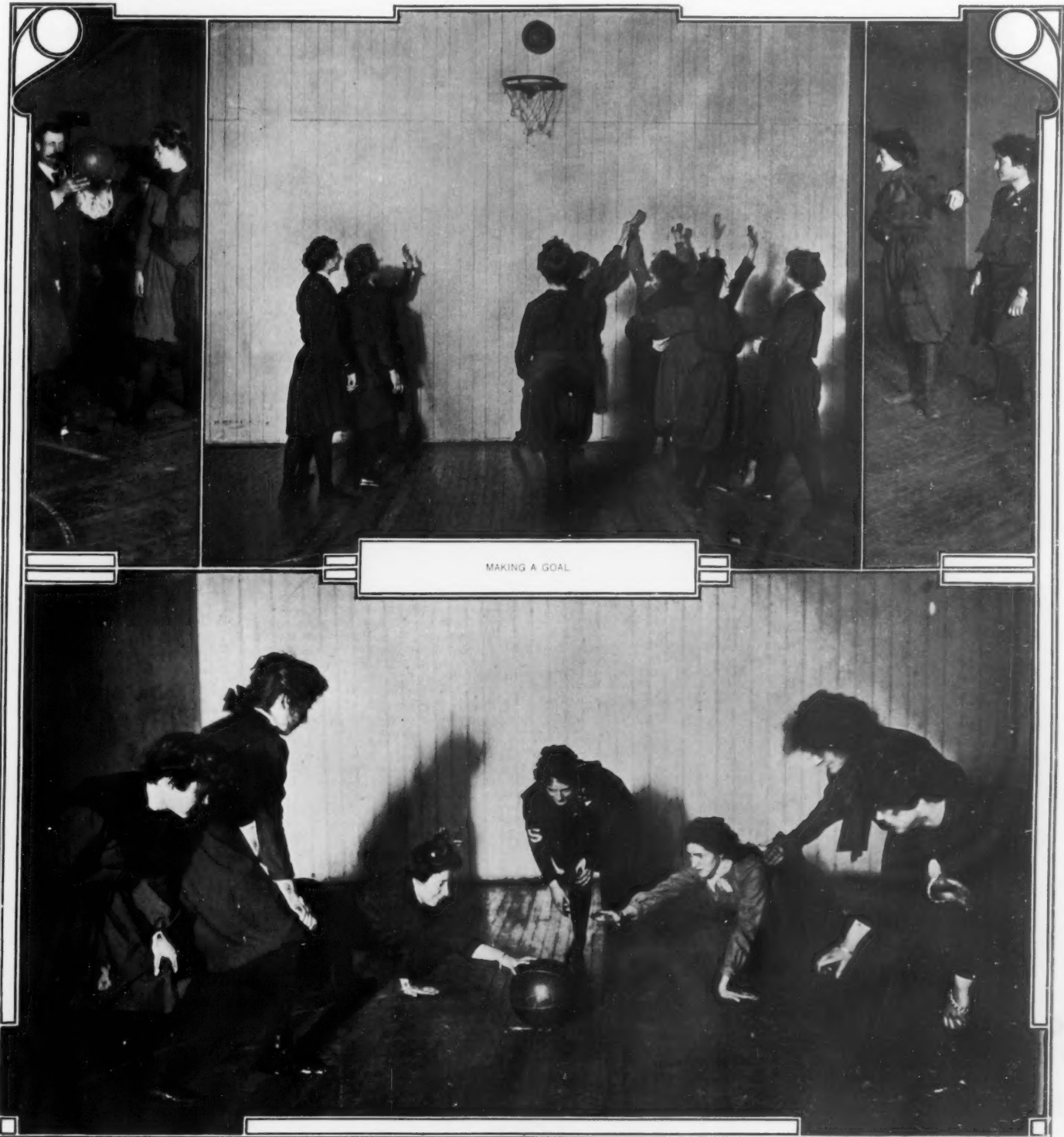
The performance of the Wisconsin crew was certainly sufficiently satisfactory to maintain O'Dea's reputation and keep matters within his hands. The same is true of Ward of the University of Pennsylvania—certainly after his third successive victory. Courtney's reputation has waned somewhat through three defeats by the Pennsylvania crew. His friends, however, attribute his misfortune this year to his period of illness wherein others had the crew in charge.

At Harvard and Yale graduate coaches with professional advice will be the method prevailing for another season, the professionals being Donovan, Vail and Kennedy. No effort will be spared at either place to secure the same style of coaching for the season of 1901 as in 1900. The Harvard rowing men have perfect confidence in Storow, while the Yale oarsmen pin their faith to Allen and Gallaudet. The latter, however, is going to join the Cramps, and it is improbable that he will be able to spend much time at New Haven next spring. Ex-Captain Allen will probably take the position of head coach, and this would please the crew and be the carrying out of a policy of the return of captains as head coaches which Yale is making an effort to establish as a tradition.

It is evident that those in charge of the athletic department of the Buffalo Exposition mean to make an especial effort to avoid the criticisms that have been justly levelled at such exhibits in connection with former expositions, both here and abroad. It is not going far afield to say that there has never been a satisfactory athletic department in any of the great fairs thus far held.

Too much or too little has always been attempted, and for this reason comparative failures or discordant elements have marked the attempt. The managers at Buffalo, having the advantage of these previous failures to guide them, ought to produce a satisfactory carnival of sport, if such a thing be within the limits of possibility. I am a sceptic as to the practicality of bringing to such a carnival many features that in themselves would be highly entertaining; as, for instance, one or two of the major football games. But that should not deter the management from bringing out a programme of attractive events and with them undoubtedly some good college games. The Intercollegiate track games may be held there. New York has never really turned out as enthusiastic over this branch of sport, but that does not mean that Buffalo with its guests would not make much of it, for no further away than Philadelphia is a town that appreciates track events and would thoroughly support them. Why not, then, Buffalo? And as the contestants in the Intercollegiate are drawn from such widely separated sections, it would be a more general representation of college athletes than any other contest or series of contests could furnish.

WALTER CAMP.



MAKING A GOAL

PREPARING FOR A SCRIMMAGE

NEW YORK GIRL ATHLETES PLAYING BASKET-BALL

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES WITH WORN-OUT MONEY

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 8)

exceedingly busy and neglected many details. In some of the notes he put out he promised to pay on demand the sum named on their face and named the time when he would pay. But later he issued a mere promise to pay without any date set, and there are \$346,000,000 worth of such notes still out.

Some people, more disagreeable than patriotic, when they got hold of one of these notes demanded payment at once. Not much attention was paid to them—they really didn't deserve it under the circumstances; but when the people generally, who were glad to use the notes as currency, began to complain that the notes were getting old, dirty and ragged, the Redemption Division of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States came into existence. For many years its principal business was to give new notes for old ones—and that, in fact, is the larger part of its business to-day, for the people prefer to use paper money rather than coin; but in it Uncle Sam now stands ready to pay gold or silver for any of his notes of hand. First come, first served; a three-cent shin plaster issued thirty years ago gets as prompt attention as a hundred-thousand-dollar remittance from a big bank.

The four classes of paper currency now in circulation are United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates and silver certificates. The ten-thousand-dollar gold certificate is the largest denomination; the one-dollar silver certificate is the smallest. Notes and certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars are

used almost exclusively by bankers and persons engaged in large commercial transactions, and are comparatively inactive, as they are carefully and daintily handled by every one on account of their value. Most notes and certificates of the denomination of one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, which leave the Treasury crisp and clean start on a short and rapid career, passing constantly from hand to hand in every transaction in which money is used. Many small notes and some large ones never come back to the Redemption Division, but meet accidental destruction while in circulation. The records and letter files of that office show that a note may meet many enemies in its travels about the country. Conflagrations, floods, railroad wrecks, steamship disasters destroy many; the baby and pet dog tear, chew and swallow all that come within their reach; mice make nests of them, the new rich man lights his cigar with them, crazy persons tear them up and scatter the pieces, the provident wife saves and hides them in the unused parlor stove.

If a note escapes violent death while in circulation, a few years' constant use makes it old and dilapidated—no one wants it because it is soiled—and if very dilapidated it is regarded with suspicion by those who handle it. Finally, it is sent to the Redemption Division for one of two purposes—either to draw the coin which Uncle Sam has promised to pay or to have it exchanged for a new note. In either case its progress through the Treasury Department to annihilation is the same. It is sent to the Redemption Division, where sixty-five persons are constantly employed in counting and assorting old currency, and there laid before an expert counter, who, at a glance, decides whether it is genuine or counterfeit. If declared counterfeit it is rejected as worthless; if genuine, coin or a new note is immediately forwarded to its owner. It is put in a package with ninety-nine other notes of the same class and denomination and punched in the cancelling machine with four crescent-shaped holes, one in

each quarter. The four holes mean that the note has been redeemed and is never to be used as money again—it is now simply a voucher of the Redemption Division to show the honesty and correctness of its work. To make sure that the counter did not make any mistake in passing the note for payment or in her count of the thousands of other notes which she handles daily, it is cut in half lengthwise by a large knife run by electricity, and one half is sent to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury while the other half goes to the office of the Register of the Treasury. In each of these offices a large number of experts are employed whose duty it is to re-examine and recount all currency redeemed. If an error be found it is immediately reported to the Chief of the Redemption Division and investigated. When a certain lot of currency is pronounced correct it is delivered to a committee of three gentlemen, one of whom represents the Treasurer of the United States, one the Secretary of the Treasury and the third the Register of the Treasury, and they see that the currency goes into the macerator and is there churned into pulp. This pulp is sold by the government to a paper manufacturer as a housewife sells old newspaper and rags to the ragman.

In early days of paper currency old notes were burned in a furnace, but that made a disagreeable smoke and wasted the paper. There is a tradition that sometimes on a windy day when the draught was very strong, partly burned notes would escape up the chimney and, after floating over the city a while, settle down in the street to be gathered up and presented at the Treasury again. This statement cannot be vouched for, and is probably a slander against the old furnace, started by some friend of the then new-fangled macerating system. Although no notes have been burned in twenty years, the old employees of the Treasury always speak of the destruction of currency as "the burning." You may to this day hear it said in the Redemption Division—"He is gone to the burning," "There will be a burning to-morrow morning at ten o'clock."

HYOMEL

The
Remedy
that
Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
IN ONE NIGHT.

The Remedy that Cures
CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS
by inhaling it four times daily.

The Remedy that Cures
CONSUMPTION
by breathing it for ten minutes every hour.

IT IS GUARANTEED.
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price,
Outfit Complete, \$1.00. Trial Outfit 25c.
Send for five days' treatment and medical advice
free.

The R. T. BOUTH CO., Third St., Ithaca, N. Y.

WE GIVE AGENTS FREE
a proposition whereby they can become independent. The **ECONOMY GAS LAMPS** (18 styles) supersede all others. Perfect illumination, handsome in appearance, low incandescence, child can operate them. Agents who wish a fast selling article with big profits should write quick for exclusive territory. **THE ECONOMY GAS LAMP CO.**, 156 W. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Earth is Covered with Velvet to Those Who Wear
Gilbert's Heel Cushions
"INSIDE THEIR SHOES."
Remove Jar in Walking. Increase Height. Make Better Fitting Shoes. Arch the Instep. In-crease Comfort. Dorsed by physicians. Simply placed in the heel, felt down. Don't require larger shoes. 1-2 in., 25c.; 3-4 in., 35c.; 1 in., 50c. per pair. All shoe and department stores. **READ**, Send name, size, shoe, height desired, and 2c. stamp for pair on ten days' trial. **Gilbert Mfg. Co.**, No. 25 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

**SUPERFLUOUS
HAIR ON THE FACE**
We will send **FREE** securely sealed full information how to remove successfully superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms or any part of the person, without the slightest injury to the skin. Write today. Enclose stamp. It is **FREE**. Address: **TOILET IMPORTING CO., C. 71, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Have You a Garden?

Write for 1901 Seed Catalogue. Full of valuable suggestions which bring profit. Descriptions, prices and directions for growing all kinds of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, Trees, Vines, Plants, Shrubs, Bulbs, Lawn and Golf Grass Seeds.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Established 1784.

THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN AMERICA.

SPECIAL—To each applicant for Catalogue we will mail, free of charge, one packet of Sweet Peas, choice mixed colors.



You Hear!
when you use

Wilson's Common Ear Drums

The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and to benefit derived.

Information and book of letters from many users, free.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO.
162 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

RUPTURE CURED.

a permanent and speedy cure. Book on Rupture **FREE**. **IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.**
268 Broadway, New York. Our trusses are not sold by agents or druggists. (Established 18 years.)

The Army of Health

The Army in the Philippines insignificant compared with this one.

If all the people in the United States, Canada and Great Britain who make daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could be assembled together it would make an army that would outnumber our army of one hundred thousand by at least five to one.

Men and women, who are broken down in health, are only a part of the thousands who use this popular preparation, the greater number are people who are in fair health but who know that the way to keep well is to keep the digestion perfect and use Stuart's Tablets as regularly as meal time comes to insure good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prevention is always better than cure and disease can find no foothold if the digestion is kept in good working order by the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Calif., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lelia Dively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50 cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has relieved my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings) and the first three tablets helped me. They are easily the best all around family medicine I ever used."

The army of people who take Stuart's Tablets are mostly people in fairly good health, and who keep well by taking them regularly after meals. They contain no opiates, cocaine or any cathartic or injurious drugs, simply the natural pepsines and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in United States, Canada and Great Britain.

KIPLING AS A COLLEGE STUDENT

By A CLASSMATE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a new novel by Rudyard Kipling will again draw attention to the career of that distinguished writer, of which no part is of more significance than the days of his youth and education spent in England.

To the multitude of those who, entering upon various professions, anticipate a hard struggle before a recognized position is reached, the early stages of the road by which a great man has travelled to reach the goal of his ambition must always remain a matter of considerable interest.

In the eyes of those who associated upon intimate terms with Rudyard Kipling during his college days, no trait of his character was perhaps more emphasized than that he was a thorough boy in his ideas—a boy full of amusing though harmless pranks that constantly placed him in strained relations with the authorities; a student, it seemed, rather when the occasion required than from any keen desire for mental improvement; a youngster, in fact, who was quite ready to discard Horace and Virgil for a strictly prohibited adventure on the lofty, frowning cliffs of North Devon's coast.

To his mind, it would seem that rules and regulations were only made for the purpose of being evaded or broken. For instance, it was sufficient for the Headmaster to post a notice that henceforth the nearby fishing village of Appledore was strictly out of bounds, for Kipling and his two chums—the originals of Stalky, McTurk and Beetle—to immediately resolve to explore every nook and alley of the place. As one result there would almost invariably ensue a bitter feud between the college boys and the "cads" or hoodlums, culminating in desperate wayside encounters, in which, not only fists and stones were freely used, but the Queen's highway became a terror to peaceful farmers by reason of the discharge of firearms.

KIPLING AND THE "TWO OTHER DEVILS"

More than once on a summer evening, when darkness was slowly falling upon the college buildings, and the bell was furiously ringing for roll call, three dusty figures might be seen, Indian fashion, cautiously descending the hill at the back of the long, terrace-like structure; while from another direction a countryman would pant in hot haste up to the Headmaster's door, to a complaint of some bird-nesting outrage, and with college caps in his possession as a means to identify Kipling and his companions.

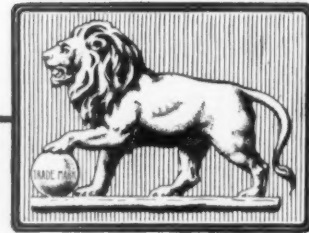
But they were not by any means to be so easily detected; for it was the farmer himself who had been ingeniously led astray. It happened that there had been established at Westward Ho another college—an institution, of course, beneath contempt in comparison to the one in which Kipling was educated, but its existence was made to well screen his actions in such adventures as the one mentioned.

As trophies of victory in personal encounters, it was a custom of some of the boys of the United Service College to collect as many "scalps" or caps of the boys belonging to the other college as they could snatch from the heads of the vanquished. So when Kipling and his chums decided upon any particularly hazardous adventure they simply wore the other college caps, which in the event of pursuit they flung in the path of the farmer to confound him in any subsequent attempt at identification.

Thus when the farmer wrathfully presented the caps to Kipling's Headmaster as evidence of the trespass of his scholars, he was politely referred to the Headmaster of the other college, when doubtless some totally innocent youths were, for a time, placed in a most embarrassing situation.

While displaying little enthusiasm for field games, of which golf on the well-known Northam Burrows was one of the chief, Kipling, if not the inventor, became an expert player at an indoor adaptation of the pastime. By making miniature clubs and balls, and laying out links through the classrooms, tournaments were held, with pots of jam, tins of sardines and condensed milk for the prizes. In these contests "Giggs," by which sobriquet Kipling was familiarly known to his classmates, often came out a victor, subsequently with good fellowship dividing his edible prizes after the lights had been turned out in the dormitories.

As Kipling grew older he naturally became more sedate in his demeanor, turning his interest toward things artistic, by frequenting the shop of an old lady in the neighboring town of Bideford who dealt in second-hand clothes and bric-a-brac. It was the period when a wave of aestheticism swept over English society; so to be in the prevailing fashion, Kipling decorated the walls of his study with a stork dado, brewed tea in an ancient but spotless pot, and carried his bread and butter from the hall table so that he might eat toast from off other than the inartistic but durable college porcelain.



Some people don't
like bottled cocktails.

That's because they
have never tried the

Gold Lion Cocktails

Seven varieties
At all first-class dealers

The **COOK & BERNHEIMER
COMPANY** New York



A pencil can be a great annoyance, or a comfort. The breaking of the lead when you are in a hurry, or at any time, is an exasperating experience. To have your pencil sharpen to a fine point and wear off in use, instead of breaking, is what a pencil should do.

DIXON'S

AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

are made of finest even grade cedar, with smooth, durable leads. Their grades never vary, and you will get the maximum use out of every one. Ask for them at your dealer's; if not obtainable, mention *Collier's Weekly*, and send 16c. for samples worth double.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



New Idea in Trunks

The **Stallman Dresser**

Trunk is constructed on new

principles. Drawers instead of

trays. A place for everything

and everything in its place. The

bottom as accessible as the top.

Defies the baggage-masher.

Costs no more than a good box

trunk. Sent C.O.D. with privi-

lege of examination. Send 2c.

stamp for illustrated catalogue.

F. A. Stallman, 18 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS SPECIAL CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

The Best 14-k. Gold Filled Case that money can buy, warranted for 25 and 35 years, with 15 and 17 Ruby Jeweled Adjusted Remington Movements. Elgin, Waltham or other High-Grade if preferred.

Lady's Open Face, Raised Solid Gold Ornamented Watches have Genuine Pearls and Opals.

Costs Less Than 15 Cts. a Day

to buy a high-grade watch or diamond direct from us.

Co-operative Plan.

\$1.00 per week payments. No middle-men's profit.

Lowest cash prices. Any size. All grades and prices.

Remington movements warranted for five years; all others for one year. Members wanted who are honest; wealth unnecessary. You have the use of the watch or diamond while paying for it. This proves quality and our good faith.

Superb Catalogue Free. For prompt attention address Dept. G.

THE WALKER-EDMUND CO.,

126 State Street, Dept. G, CHICAGO, ILL.

326 FIRST PREMIUMS

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

Prairie State Incubator Co.

Homer City, Pa.

Dunlop Pneumatic Tires
For Bicycles
For Carriages
For Automobiles
Send for Booklet
The American Dunlop Tire Co.
Belleville, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by **Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food**. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures **FREE**. **DR. CHASE**, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only **REIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELASTIC BELT**—a real wonder of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. **COSTS ALMOST NOTHING** compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. GET YOUR BELT for more than 10 ailments. **ONLY \$1.00** CURE for all nervous diseases, weakness and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., - - - CHICAGO.

LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING

at home, \$1.50 per day, four months' work guaranteed.

Send stamped addressed envelope for full particulars.

R. W. HURTON & Co., Dept. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR

is guaranteed to out-last during three trials any other incubator, or Year Money Back. Warranted to last 10 years. Illustrated circular and price list free. New year book, "Affordable Poultry Keeping," 1902, 300 illustrations for 10c. Ask for book 120. Address nearest office. **CYPHERS INCUB. CO., Boston, Mass. Wayland, N. Y. Chicago.**

Sore Hands



ONE NIGHT CURE

Soak the hands thoroughly, on retiring, in a hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear old gloves during the night. For sore hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," free.

AN EGG MAKER

means a money maker. Green Cut Bone prepared by Mann's New Bone Cutter doubles the egg product. Mann's Granite Crystal Grit, Mann's Clover Cutter and Swinging Feed Tray fit about every poultry requirement. Catalogue FREE. F. W. MANN CO. - Box 81, Milford, Mass.

PAYS to write for our 260-page free book. Tells how men with small capital can make money with a Magic Lantern or Stereopticon. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

BAUSCHER'S Stock Wins in the hands of his customer and takes every prize in sight. Never fails. We lead in quality and lowest prices. Largest pure bred poultry farm in the Northwest. New mammoth poultry book and catalogue explains all. Worth \$2.50, but sent for 15c. JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., Box 32, Freeport, Ill.



The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"Canadian Club" Whisky

are not affected in the slightest degree by the addition of carbonated or still water. High Balls made from "Canadian Club" are unusually fragrant and delicious, and have a flavour which is thoroughly delightful and satisfying.

16

\$50 A Week

And Expenses Made By Live Agents Selling

THE ACORN LAMP

Underneath & overhead generators. MAKES ITS OWN GAS At a Cost of One Cent for Ten Hours.

Gives Better and Brighter Light Than Electricity. Absolutely safe. No smell, no trouble. Indorsed and approved by Fire Insurance Underwriters. Made in 25 different styles. Prices from \$4.00 up. They sell on sight to stores and families. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have agents who are selling 10 to 20 lamps per day. It's a wonder. Catalogue free. Write for terms to agents. ACORN BRASS WORKS, Dept., 9, Chicago, Ills.

Asthma Cured

NEVER TO RETURN AGAIN By our newly discovered CIN-CO ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Simply send us your name and P. O. address, and we will mail you a trial bottle, and prove that you need no longer lose your sleep, or sit in a chair all night, but may be forever free from this strangling, appalling disease. FREE C. C. CHEMICAL CO., 220 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

\$6,000 POULTRY CATALOGUE FREE! Has no rival. Lowest prices of fowls and eggs! 40 breeds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens. The book tells all. Grandly illustrated, 15 best hen house plans, how to breed, feed, cure disease, etc. Send 10c for postage and mailing. J. R. Brabson, Jr. & Co., Box 72, Delavan, Wis.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES CURE RUPTURE. Send for illustrated booklet. CHESTERMAN & STREETER, 25 S. 11th St., Phila. Founded 1858.

Of his early literary productions, the college journal and the Bideford "Gazette" were the first to print his contributions. His work on the college paper having been noticed by the editor of the "Gazette," that individual commissioned "Giggs" to write weekly articles, at the munificent salary of two dollars and a half a month, to combat a drainage scheme of the powers that were in control of the local board of works, and of which the president was his own Headmaster. Undaunted at the distinctly personal penalty which the discovery of the identity of the writer would have surely evoked, Kipling denounced the contemplated action of the board in such vigorous language that the project was finally abandoned. So far as is known these articles have never been reprinted, but that they were unusually bright is borne out by the fact that they caused a temporary sensation in the district, and afforded intense amusement for those who were in the secret.

KIPLING AS AN EDITOR

In due course being promoted to the editorial chair of the college paper, for a year and a half nearly the whole of the contents of that tri-monthly publication was composed of Kipling's work. The boys were ready enough to read Kipling's verse and stories, but for some unexplained reason, in spite of frantic editorial appeals, held aloof from sending in contributions.

As it is not long since that the only known complete edition of the paper sold in London for five hundred dollars, those of Kipling's classmates who could have obtained as many copies of the paper as they required for ten cents a number must now reflect with regret upon their want of foresight in not laying in a large stock.

Apart from these published writings, Kipling often jotted down during class hours verses and skits that were intended to fall into the hands of the presiding master, and which were not infrequently aimed at that personage himself. Their readily appreciated brightness, however, was generally recognized as being an excuse for the offence and an otherwise condign punishment withheld.

For its system of work, the college was divided into the modern and classical sides. Throughout his college career, Kipling remained on the classical side, interesting himself in geology so far as to gain permission to ramble at free will along the cliffs for the ostensible purpose of collecting fossils, but for the real one of capturing young jackdaws and ravens—a dangerous pursuit, when it is considered that the birds as a rule build underneath an overhanging ledge, to be reached only by a rope from above, with a sheer drop of two or three hundred feet to the rocks below.

In chemistry, "Giggs" developed such an aptitude for compounding elements which blew up at inopportune moments that his membership of that class was not of long duration. Indeed, his presence in many classes must undoubtedly have been a trial to nervous masters, who were not quite sure how to regard his recitations, often interspersed with relevant but intensely humorous remarks, that sent his companions into convulsions of laughter.

A writer upon Kipling's later life in India has spoken of him as being always covered with ink. Such was the case in his school days. With a pen behind each ear, his pockets filled with stubs of pencils and odd scraps of paper, and his face and hands smeared with ink, his future career was surely indicated. He was undoubtedly a writer by nature.

Even in those early days of his life, a feature of his character was made plain to his companions, as it has since been done to the rest of the world, that whatever Kipling said or did was done in a manner peculiarly his own, and remarkable for its originality.

MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.

"L'AIGLON"

The copyrighted photographs of "L'Aiglon" which appeared in COLLIER'S WEEKLY December 15 were taken by Joseph Byron, New York.

WISE LANDLADY.

Understands How to Increase Her Business.

The landlady of a certain restaurant in Brockton, Mass., has increased her business so rapidly that she has had to enlarge her dining room to accommodate the continually increasing patronage. One of her guests gives the reason.

"Every morning she serves her regular guests with Grape-Nuts and hot milk or hot cream in cold weather, and cold cream in summer. I began eating this food and right away began to feel an improvement in my health. I had been terribly troubled with nervousness and dyspepsia and found it impossible to find a food that would agree with me, until I began boarding at this restaurant. "The new food, in four months, increased my weight from 120 pounds to 145 and I never felt as well in my life as I do now. There is something remarkable in the sustaining power of this food. I have never been able to obtain such results from any other." G. R. Hersey, 30 L Street, Brockton, Mass.

The Slayton INSULATION TREATMENT

For Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Nervousness.

These ailments are caused by a disordered condition of the system in which there is an excessive flow of animal electricity to the earth. This loss is entirely stopped by the use of the Slayton Electric Switch Glass Casters, for use on the patient's bed, and the Slayton Spun Glass and Silk Insulating Insoles.

Many are skeptical that so simple a treatment can cure such diseases. We ask no one to take our word for it. We ask no one for a penny until our treatment shall have proved its efficiency.

"Enclosed please find Money Order for \$5. The appliances are grand affairs!"—J. J. HAYES, Newark, N. Y. "I have not been troubled with rheumatism since I used the Insoles. I don't know if I could find words appropriate to their praise."—J. J. SCULLY, Oswego, N. Y. "Enclosed \$5. I have used the Casters and Insoles only a short time, but find great benefit already."—C. J. PRAGER, Sharpsburg, Pa.

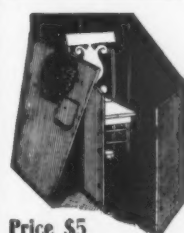
To thousands of doubters the first step in the path to restored health has been the acceptance of the following offer:

FREE TRIAL. We will gladly send anyone a full set of the SLAYTON ELECTRIC SWITCH CASTERS and SLAYTON INSULATING INSOLES on receipt of 25c. for postage or packing, or separately, 15c. for the Casters and 5c. for the Insoles. Try them for one week according to directions. If they do not help you, return them by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you (and they almost certainly will), send us \$3 for the Casters and \$2 for the Insoles. These articles can be used separately with great benefit, but to secure the greatest relief both should be used. Be sure to state whether Casters are to be placed on iron, brass, or wooden bedsteads, and the size of shoes Insoles are to fit.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., 130 High St., Tecumseh, Mich.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS

102 Fulton St., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illustrated catalogue free.



Price \$5

A Godsend To Humanity

THE BUCKEYE Folding Vapor BATH CABINET

OVER 600,000 SOLD! ENDORSED BY 30,000 PHYSICIANS! The Only Perfect Cabinet on the Market. Constructed on entirely new principles; folds in small space, easily adjusted, absolutely safe.

Alice B. Stockham, M. D., of Chicago, in her celebrated book "Tokology," says of the Vapor Bath Cabinet: "It cleanses and promotes the healthy action of the skin as no other bath can do. It equalizes the circulation of the blood, which is one of the most important things to be accomplished in the treatment of disease. It is the quickest, easiest, and most effective means of purifying the blood known. It washes the body inwardly and outwardly of its impurities. It soothes and tranquilizes the nervous system, sweeps the cobwebs of care from the brain, leaving it clear and refreshed."

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET FREE!

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED in every town and city in the United States to take orders. \$10 to \$20 a week earned by many of our representatives. Terms and instructions sent free. Write now and secure the control of the territory where you live. Don't miss this opportunity to make money. MOLLENKOPP & MCCREERY, 827 Dorr Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

THE NATURAL BODY BRACE

SIMPLE COMFORTABLE CHEAP

CURES AILMENTS PECULIAR TO WOMEN

30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE.

It holds the figure in an easy, graceful, erect position, supports the abdomen, back and shoulders; allows perfect freedom for all work or exercise. This causes every internal organ to assume its proper place and work. Female troubles, inflammations, internal pains, tired feelings, nervousness, melancholy, headache, indigestion, lung and other diseases quickly disappear. No internal attachment, no medicine. No publicity, no heavy expense, nothing objectionable.

Vancouver, W. Va., July 16, 1900.

"I feel that I owe my life to the Brace. It has entirely cured me. Before I began its use I could not walk across the room without suffering great pain. I had been ailing for several years from backache, headache, bearing down pains, stomach trouble, constipation, painful menstruation and falling womb. I owe all my happiness to The Natural Body Brace Co."

MRS. EDITH L. CUNNINGHAM.

Write for our free trial offer, prices and illustrated book, all mailed free in plain sealed envelopes. THE NATURAL BODY BRACE CO. Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

We refer to any bank or express agent in Salina.

Invaluable to the Prospective Mother.

Adjustable to any Figure.

WORN WITH OR WITHOUT CORSET



60c BLACK SILK SATIN OFFER

For 60 cents per yard we furnish a genuine DUCHESNE HEAVY PURE SILK BLACK SATIN, the equal of anything your storekeeper sells at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

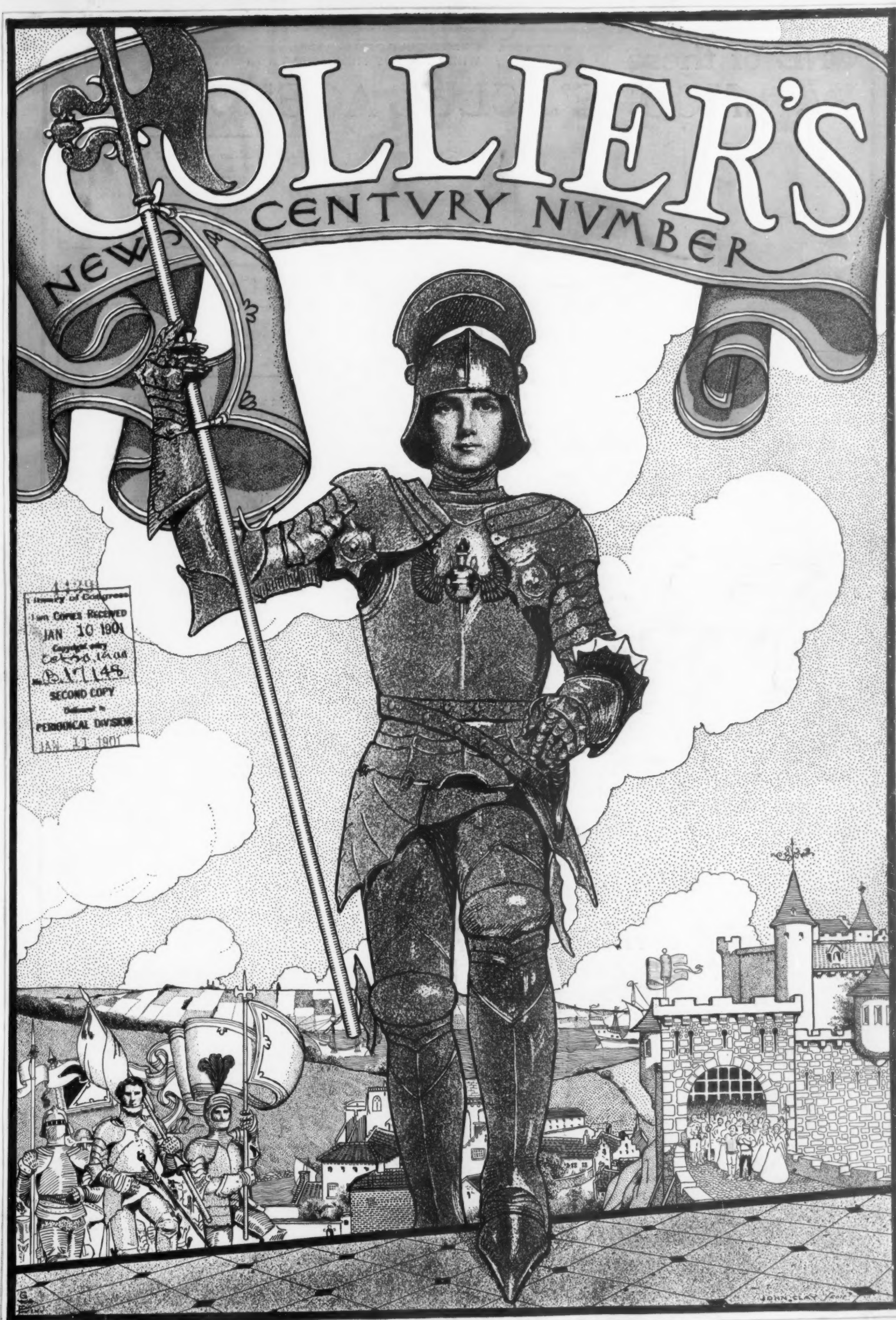
Big 4-yard Waist Pattern, \$2.40 | Big 10-yard Skirt Pattern, \$5.90 | Big 14-yard Suit Pattern, \$8.25

Send No Money, mention Collier's Weekly, and we will send you the goods by express, C. O. D., subject to examination.

You can examine goods at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such value as you could not get from your storekeeper at home at less than two or three times the price, a class of goods that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced by every one the greatest value ever shown in your section, then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE and express charges. (The express charges will average from 25 to 40 cents.)

This is a Very Fine extra heavy, genuine Duchesne, all pure silk black fabric produced, distinctively a ladies' dress. In a rich, lustrous, glossy black, extra heavy silk. It is made for us under contract by one of the best French makers, and our special price is based on the actual cost to produce, water and rail transportation and our small profit added, one-half the price charged by others. UNDER-estimate agent will return them to us at our expense. For 10 cents in postage stamps we will send samples of our Complete Line of Silks. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.





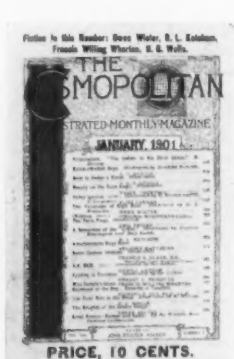
Library of Congress
Two Copies Received
JAN 10 1901
Copyright entry
Oct 20 1898
No. B.17148
SECOND COPY
Delivered to
PERSONAL DIVISION
JAN 17 1901

PRICE TEN CENTS

ONE of these FREE W.H. MOORE'S CLUB AGENCY

(COSMOPOLITAN, M-CLURE'S or LEDGER MONTHLY) WHEN YOU BUY THE OTHER TWO FROM

\$2.00
For All Three
ONE YEAR



To the Public:—In all my 22 years of experience in this business, during which time I have handled nearly THREE MILLION SUBSCRIPTIONS, I have NEVER known such remarkable clubbing bargains as these, and I advise everyone, especially my thousands of old patrons throughout America, to take advantage of these special offers before they expire.—W. H. MOORE.

Sent to One or Different Addresses

The periodicals in any combination offer will be sent to one or different addresses. Join with your friends and take all. The subscriptions may be either new or renewals, except where otherwise stated.

You MUST pay the newsdealer \$3.60 or the publishers \$3.00 or else Do It Our Way. ONE transaction with us—from THREE to THIRTY-SIX with the others. Many magazine readers pay ten cents thirty-six times for these magazines. Isn't it foolish? "Time's Money." Every periodical costs more by other methods than through us. If what you want is not named here, ask for it. We have it.

(The Club Price Pays for Yearly Subscription to each Periodical)		Club Price	Regular Price
Cosmopolitan, Everybody's and Success, one year		\$2.00	\$3.00
McClure's, Cosmopolitan and Success, one year		2.25	3.00
Review of Reviews [new], Success and Cosmopolitan, one year		2.50	4.50
Success, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion, and Pearson's, one year		2.50	4.00
Public Opinion [new], Review of Reviews [new], Cosmopolitan, and Success, one year		3.00	7.00
Public Opinion [new], Review of Reviews [new], McClure's and Success, one year		3.25	7.00
Success.....1 year	\$1.00		
Cosmopolitan.....1 year	1.00		
McClure's.....1 year	1.00		
Review of Reviews [new].....1 year	2.50		
Total	\$5.50		
Success.....1 year	\$1.00		
Leslie's Popular Monthly or Munsey's.....1 year	1.00		
Review of Reviews [new].....1 year	2.50		
Current Literature [new].....1 year	3.00		
Cosmopolitan.....1 year	1.00		
McClure's.....1 year	1.00		
Current Literature [new].....1 year	\$3.00		
Bookman.....1 year	2.00		
Cosmopolitan.....1 year	1.00		

(Checks accepted)
For all four

For all six

Cut it in half
For all three

	Club Price	Regular Price
Great Round World, Success and Review of Reviews [new]	\$3.60	\$5.50
Great Round World, Success and Current Literature [new]	3.60	6.00
Great Round World, McClure's and Cosmopolitan	3.10	4.00
Great Round World, Public Opinion [new] and Success	3.60	5.50
Great Round World, Current Literature [new] and Cosmopolitan	3.50	6.00
Current Literature [new], price \$3.00 per year, may be substituted for Public Opinion or Review of Reviews in above offers.		
Either Everybody's, Pearson's Magazine or Woman's Home Companion may be substituted for any one periodical named above except Success. A NEW subscription to PUBLIC OPINION (the best \$2.50 weekly paper published) may be substituted for Review of Reviews only.		
Review of Reviews [new], Success, Bookman and Cosmopolitan	\$3.50	\$5.50
Review of Reviews [new], Success, Leslie's and Cosmopolitan	3.00	4.50
Review of Reviews [new], Cosmopolitan, Success, Pearson's	2.75	5.50
Current Literature [new], Cosmopolitan, Leslie's, Black Cat	2.75	5.50
Review of Reviews [new], Cosmopolitan, Success, Black Cat	2.75	5.50
Review of Reviews [new], Success, Munsey's and Cosmopolitan	3.00	4.50
Current Literature [new], Cosmopolitan, Success, McClure's	3.00	6.00
Review of Reviews [new], Success, Bookman, McClure's	3.75	5.50
Review of Reviews [new], Munsey's, Cosmopolitan, Leslie's	3.75	5.50

In any one of above combinations except those including Success we will substitute for either Cosmopolitan or Pearson's either of these two or any of the following: Everybody's Magazine, Household [Boston], Home Magazine [New York], Woman's Home Companion, Ledger Monthly or Ev'ry Month at same price for the Club as named. In place of McClure's or Munsey's in any Club except those containing Success may be substituted Short Stories [new], Cassell's Magazine, Cassell's Little Folks, Quiver [Cassell's], Delineator, Designer, Munsey's, Junior Munsey, Puritan, McClure's, Leslie's Popular Monthly, Ainslee's, National or any other dollar magazine except The Ladies' Home Journal or The Saturday Evening Post. In place of Review of Reviews [new], except in Clubs containing Success, may be substituted Current Literature [new], Bookman, Toilettes or Country Gentleman.

WE ALSO FURNISH AS FOLLOWS:

OFFER No. 1		OFFER No. 2		OFFER No. 3	
Success.....1.00		McClure's Magazine.....1.00		Review of Reviews [new].....2.50	
Cosmopolitan.....1.00		Leslie's Popular Monthly.....1.00		Current Literature [new].....3.00	
Pearson's.....1.00		Ainslee's Magazine.....1.00		Short Stories [new].....2.50	
Everybody's Magazine.....1.00		Delineator.....1.00		Bookman.....2.00	
Home Magazine [New York].....1.00		Designer.....1.00		Toilettes.....2.00	
Household [Boston].....1.00		Munsey's.....1.00		Country Gentleman.....2.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....1.00		Junior Munsey.....1.00		Cassell's Magazine.....1.50	
Ledger Monthly.....1.00		Puritan.....1.00		Cassell's Little Folks.....1.50	
Modern Culture Magazine.....1.00		National Magazine.....1.00		Quiver [Cassell's].....1.50	
Ev'ry Month.....1.00		Broadway Magazine.....1.00			

OR YOU MAY MAKE UP OTHER CLUBS AS FOLLOWS:

OFFER No. 4		OFFER No. 7		OFFER No. 9		OFFER No. 12	
Any one in Offer 1.....	The Two	Any one in Offer 1.....	The Three	Any two in Offer 2.....	The Three	Any two in Offer 1.....	The Four
Any one in Offer 2.....	\$1.75	Any one in Offer 2.....	\$3.00	Any one in Offer 3.....	\$3.25	Any one in Offer 2.....	\$3.50
		Any one in Offer 3.....				Any one in Offer 3.....	
OFFER No. 5		OFFER No. 8		OFFER No. 10		OFFER No. 13	
Any two in Offer 1.....	The Three	Any two in Offer 1.....	The Three	Any one in Offer 1.....	The Three	Any three in Offer 1.....	The Four
Any one in Offer 2.....	\$2.25	Any one in Offer 3.....	\$2.75	Any two in Offer 3.....	\$3.25	Any one in Offer 3.....	\$3.25
OFFER No. 6		OFFER No. 11		OFFER No. 14			
Any one in Offer 1.....	The Three	Any one in Offer 2.....	The Three	Outlook or World's Work with any one in Offer 1.....	\$3.50		
Any two in Offer 2.....	\$2.50	Any two in Offer 3.....	\$3.50	Outlook or World's Work with any one in Offer 2.....	3.75		
				Outlook or World's Work with any one in Offer 3.....	4.25		

FREE If you will send us THREE orders for ANY combinations which include three or more publications, you may have FREE as your premium a yearly subscription to any \$1.00 periodical in the U. S. Your OWN CLUB and TWO others make THREE ORDERS.

\$3.00 for \$2.00 THE BOOKMAN or TOILETTES, the leading fashion magazine, price of either alone \$2.00 a year, with either Everybody's, Delineator, Pearson's, Cosmopolitan, Success or McClure's, the two one year for \$2.00.

For Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly or Harper's Bazar, add \$3.35 to any of the above combinations. Regular price \$4.00 a year.

To accommodate our customers who wish to make only one remittance we will accept ANY combination at SAME PRICES offered by other subscription agencies or publishers. All combinations cannot be shown in one advertisement, but we can furnish anything wanted. Our 40-PAGE CATALOGUE with list of 3,000 PERIODICALS, both American and foreign, at low rates, mailed FREE. All periodicals mailed direct from publishers to subscribers.

Club Raisers and Agents Wanted to take Orders for our Combination Offers.

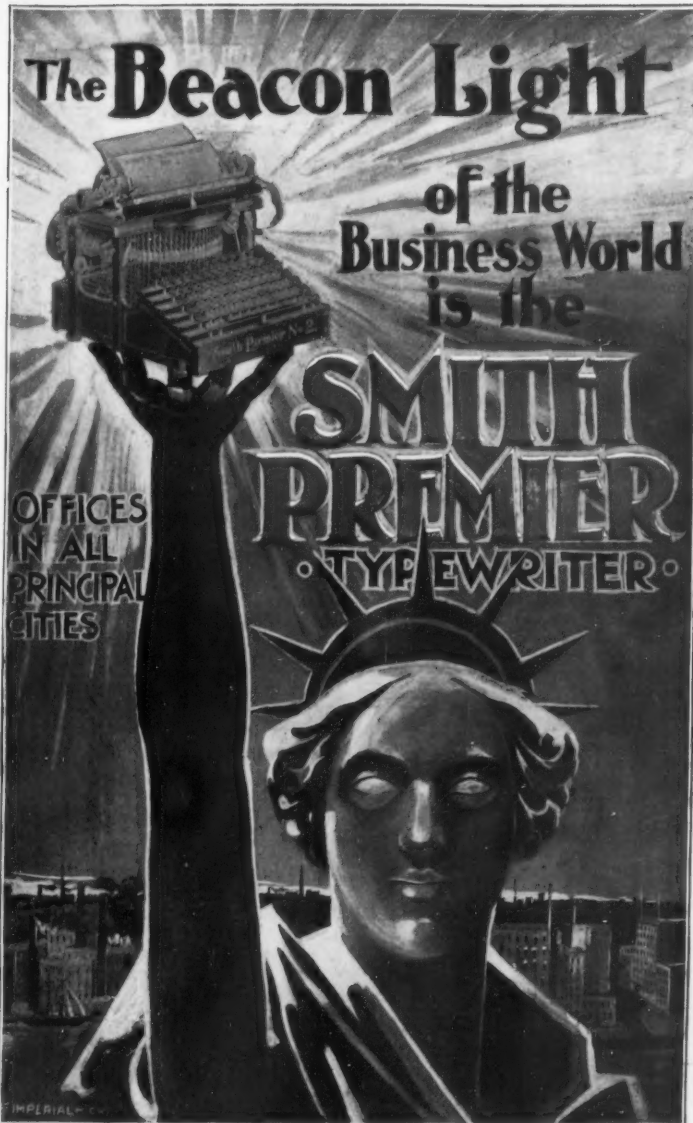
All Periodicals are Mailed Direct from Publishers to Subscribers.

A \$750 "MOBILE" FREE to Agent Sending Us Most Subscriptions. Write for Particulars. Address All Orders to

W. H. MOORE'S CLUB AGENCY, BROCKPORT, N. Y. 40-PAGE CATALOGUE OF 3000 PERIODICALS FREE

The Beacon Light
of the
Business World
is the
**SMITH
PREMIER
TYPEWRITER.**

OFFICES
IN ALL
PRINCIPAL
CITIES



IMPERIAL



The quintessence of all Optical Progress
in the

Nineteenth Century

is expressed in the words

**Goerz
Triëder-Binocular**

The most wonderful accomplishment
of a Century.

Further information through your optician, or direct from

C. P. GOERZ Optical Works

52 E. Union Square

New York



When the
Nineteenth Century

Began,

the Author, the Thinker,
the Teacher, were, like
the Merchant, the Slaves
of the Pen.

The

Remington Typewriter

liberates all at the beginning of the

Twentieth Century

It keeps pace with the
flying thought. Gives
greater freedom to both
brain and hand to do
More Work and Better
Work than ever before.



Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict

327 Broadway, New York

MILLIONS

USE

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

**WASHING
COMPOUND**

**THE GREAT INVENTION
FOR SAVING TIME & EXPENSE
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS.**

NEW YORK

The

Modern Soap

**in powdered form
for your convenience**

**The MODERN WAY
of using soap.**

REGAL SHOES

FOR MEN-\$3.50-AND WOMEN



A century ago the itinerant cobbler required about one hour to attach heels to one pair of shoes.

The Regal and its price represent the greatest developments in the shoe business of the 19th Century.

Contrast 18th Century shoes and methods of making and selling them with ours of to-day.

In one respect they are similar.

Our great-grandparents depended for their footwear upon the periodical visits of the itinerant shoemaker. His kit, bag of tools, and his clumsy, misfitting, but withal comparatively inexpensive products, have been woven into many a colonial legend and story.

The process of development from this crude method to the perfected Regal system has been costly to the public.

The traveling shoemaker was succeeded by the small manufacturer who sold through retail dealers, thus increasing the cost of footwear and but slightly improving the styles.

Then the large manufacturer came upon the scene; and, as the demand increased, the shoe business was divided into many branches, such as the tanner, the commission merchant, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer, the profits of each business still further increasing the cost.

This prodigal method has been succeeded by the economical Regal system.

We have, in one respect, gone back to first principles. You buy from the shoemaker to-day as your ancestors bought from the shoemaker of a century ago. We have wiped out all middlemen's profits which made fine shoes so expensive and cheap shoes so poor in quality.

To-day a pair of shoes, unexcelled in modern style, fit or durability can be delivered almost anywhere in the world for \$3.75 per pair.

You can buy Regal Shoes by mail with perfect satisfaction. The names of 100,000 mail order customers are on our books. Do you think these people would buy regularly from us Season after Season if they were not perfectly satisfied both as to the superior quality of the Regal Shoes and the safety of buying by mail? You take no chances. Exchanges are gladly made or your money refunded if desired.

Regal Shoes are made for both men and women, in many sizes and all the popular styles—business and dress patterns for men—dainty and mannish styles for women.

Our catalogue for men's or women's shoes fully illustrating and describing our extensive lines will be sent free.

We will also be very glad to forward samples of leather, measuring instructions and aid in any way to make selection of shoes.

Catalogue M (Men's Shoes) Catalogue Y (Women's Shoes)

L. C. BLISS & CO.

Mail Order Department

Boston, Mass. M. O. Box 297 CHICAGO, ILL. M. O. Box 205

Our shoes are delivered carriage charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, Mexico and Germany, also within the limits of the parcel post system. Send us your size, the style you prefer, and \$3.75 (the extra 25c is for delivery), and if, on receipt, the shoes are not perfectly satisfactory, we will gladly make exchange or refund your money.

Men's Stores.—Boston, 111 Summer St.; Providence, 220 Westminster St.; New York, 115 Nassau St.; 1347 Broadway, 291 Broadway, 125th St. and 7th Ave.; Brooklyn, 357 Fulton St.; 111 Broadway; Baltimore, 219 East Baltimore St.; Philadelphia, 1218 Market St., Chestnut and 8th Sts.; Washington, D.C., 1003 Penn. Ave.; Pittsburgh, 309 Fifth Ave.; Buffalo, 262 Main St.; Cincinnati, 13-15 Fountain St.; St. Louis, 618 Olive St.; Chicago, 103 Dearborn St.; 215 Dearborn St.; Detroit, 122 Woodward Ave.; Cleveland, 17 Euclid Ave.; Denver, 423 Sixteenth St.; Albany, N. Y., 34 Maiden Lane; Atlanta, Ga., 6 Whitehall St.; Milwaukee, Wis., 212 Grand Ave.; Factory, Whitman, Mass. **Women's Stores.**—109 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; 1218 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

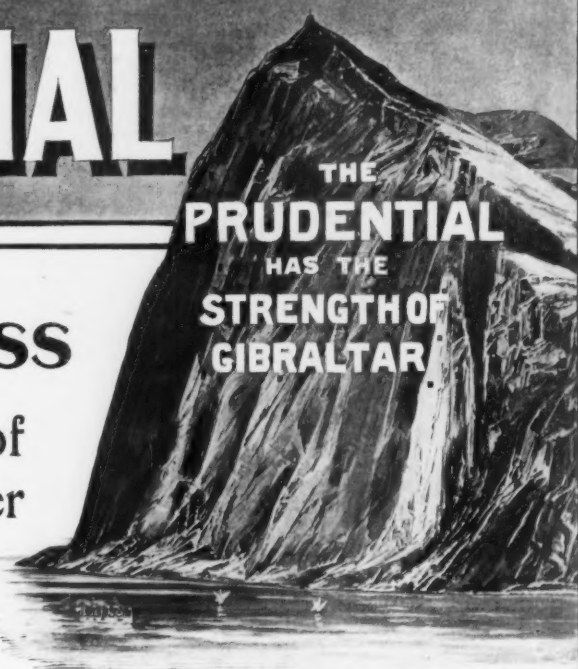


By the perfected Regal method of to-day one man and a boy can attach one hundred and forty-four heels in a single hour.

The PRUDENTIAL

Your Financial Success

is not measured by the number of dollars you make, but the number you accumulate. It's what is saved that counts. Life Insurance is the best money-saver known, and has been the foundation of many a man's fortune.



THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR.

Write for information of the 20 YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY, which is particularly adapted to this purpose.

Address Dept. Y

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

John F. Dryden, President.

HOME OFFICE: Newark, N.J.